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No. 7813.—VOL. L. *THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING (Good Friday excepted) at 8 o'clock punctually (overture at 7.50), a new play, in five acts, A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. Tree, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Allan; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Norreys, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Rourke, and Mrs. Tree. Box-office open 10 till 5, where seats from 2s. may be booked. Pit circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Allender, F. Emney, and Wm. Farren. Mesdames F. Paget, E. Miller, F. Frances, E. Leyshon and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.6. LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 176th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Mansell, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCE EASTER MONDAY. Doors open 1.30, commence 2.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Stepney, George Dalzell, E. Maynard, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Beddie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arnolfini, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Foyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amoli and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY and on EASTER MONDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,709.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, B. Irish, A. Newton, E. Briard, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, C. Morton, T. Le Hay, Frank H. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE SATURDAY, April 12, at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the celebrated Comedy FINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bouchinet, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaillsey, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,698.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Canel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robina Carlotta Lederer, Lottie Venne, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lily Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8. MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5. Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASSIDEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Ressone; Mdlle. Sisters, Macie, Tiengaro, and Vesta; and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE. Marvelle's Bonhomie's and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds Troupe, the Avalon Wiatricks, Sherman and Morton, Harris Lloyd, George English, Ale Daniels Lucia, Lilo, and Otto, and Miss ANNIE ALLU. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Fullerton and Bertha de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 9.0, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Chard, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima-Donna; Albert and Edmunds Troupe in their marvellous absurdity, "The Elopement"; James Fawn, comedian; G. H. Macdermott; Ryan and Richfield, Trans-Atlantic comic; Bartlett the Australian Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Marion Graham, the charming cantatrice; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Dora Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Jim and Zebra, Continental acrobatic wonders; Alice Leamar, serio; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

LYCEUM.—This Theatre will be CLOSED THIS WEEK, REOPENING on EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, April 7, with THE DEAD HEART.—LYCEUM.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Mr. John Hare, Lessee and Manager.—During This Week the Theatre will be CLOSED from MONDAY, March 31, to FRIDAY, April 4, inclusive. The run of Mr. Grundy's successful Comedy, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, will be RESUMED on SATURDAY next, April 5, at 8.30 p.m. Preceded, at 8 p.m., by DREAM FACES. Doors open at 7.40 p.m.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Box-Office will be open for Advance Booking from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Every Day This Week (except Good Friday). Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—RE-OPENS EASTER MONDAY.—F. R. Benson's Shakespearian Company in A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Music, EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and THREE MATINEES (Children under Twelve half-price to stalls and dress circle), MONDAY, April 7; WEDNESDAY, April 9; and SATURDAY, April 12, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 10 and 11, HAMLET. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Box-office now open daily 10.0 to 5.0.—GLOBE THEATRE.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY; Manageress Miss GRAHAME.—TO-NIGHT, at 8, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 FOR HER CHILD'S SAKE. Mesdames M. A. Gifford, Helen Forsyth, Ruth Dene, Sidney Fell, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

NIXIE.—New play by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT and STEPHEN TOWNSEND. April 7th and following afternoons (except Saturdays) at 2.30. Mesdames Helen Forsyth, Ruth Rutland, Caroline Ewell, Charlotte Morland, Lucy Welding, &c.; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Julian Cross, Walter Russell, William Herbert, &c. Seats can now be booked.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

COURT THEATRE. Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH. CLOSED PASSION WEEK. RE-OPEN EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK, by RALPH R. LUMLEY at 9.0. Preceded at 8.15 by TO THE RESCUE. Box-office open Saturday, April 5. Telephone 2933.
NOTICE.—LAST NIGHTS of AUNT JACK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the original Comic Opera, in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee, F. J. HARRIS.
Under the Management of H. GRIFFIN LONSDALE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAYS at 2.30
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
SHIEL BARRY, CHARLES ASHFORD, and
VIOLET CAMERON
In their Original Parts. A big success. Crowded houses nightly. Box-office open 10 to 5.
Business Manager, Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS.

THE EMIN—RETURN—EXPEDITION.

THE public has not had long to wait for another evidence of the new era in German policy in Africa and of complications with this country, for which we warned them to be on the look out a week ago. A fresh outburst of "colonial activity" was, we said, to be expected immediately. One has only to turn to the Berlin newspapers to see how bubbling the outburst is. The Chauvinist organs are full of excited schemes and extravagant hopes of what may be done "now that BISMARCK has gone." The ultimate aim of Germany's activity in Africa would, we added, be the isolation of the British East Africa Company. In EMIN'S new mission, and in Major WISSMANN'S proclamation closing the routes into the interior, the object which we foreshadowed stands confessed. The situation is not so desperate as some alarmist writers appear to think. But it is certainly unpleasant. The Germans are not pleasant neighbours in Africa. And in the "new era" we shall, it is clear, have them nearer to us than ever.

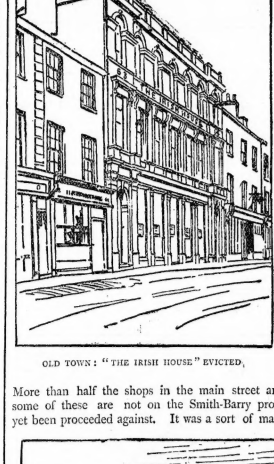
Meanwhile, we cannot altogether share the sentimental indignation felt or professed at EMIN'S "ingratitude." In the first place it seems to be forgotten that the worthy SCHNITZLER who is known by that name is a German. Surely, therefore, it is as natural that he should prefer the German service to the English, as it would be for Mr. STANLEY, say, to prefer the English to the German. Blood is thicker than water any day, and EMIN'S gratitude to Mr. STANLEY was, we expect, of a very watery character. To begin, he did not wish to be rescued at all. And even if he had so wished in the abstract, the concrete form which the rescue took must have been very unpleasant to him. STANLEY may have saved EMIN, but STANLEY certainly has not spared him. The poor fellow's vacillation has been held up to the ridicule of the world. His dependent condition was paraded in Africa itself. Had he returned to Europe, he would hardly, we fear, have cut a more dignified figure than that of slave in the conquering hero's triumph. His position in the Equatorial Province was, it is clear, far less imposing than an admiring world had supposed; and as for EMIN personally the picture of him drawn by his "deliverer" could hardly have been more contemptuously drawn by his worst detractor. The picture may or may not have been a caricature. But in either case it showed very clearly (to put it mildly) that no love was lost between STANLEY and SCHNITZLER. There is a good deal of human nature in both men; and it seems to us the height (or depth) of pharisaism to accuse SCHNITZLER of base ingratitude for yielding to the temptation to steal a march on STANLEY. Here is STANLEY on his way home to be lionized for his rescue of EMIN, when EMIN sets out to go back to the place whence he came. Hitherto the cynical world has laughed a little at poor EMIN. He might well hope that the world would laugh for a minute with him, now that he has reduced STANLEY'S expedition to so futile a finale.

Herein, however, we cannot resist the temptation of thinking that EMIN and his German backers will find themselves mistaken. The object of EMIN'S expedition is, it is said, "to make treaties for Germany in all directions," and finally to establish a German Protectorate on the Victoria Nyanza. The ultimate object, taken in connection with the schemes which we explained last week, is to set Germany astride the African Continent, to hem the British in on the East, and to break their line of communications North and South. This, as we have said, is a serious future possibility, and it requires watchfulness on the part of our statesmen and merchant-adventurers. But we confess that we can only smile at the extravagant expectations of immediate success fostered by the German papers, and at the portentously long faces which some of our own are pulling this morning on the score of EMIN'S "expedition." In the first place, the expedition has to arrive—a task which is a good deal less easy than to advertise its departure; and in the second place, if or when it does arrive, it may not find everything to its liking. Was Mr. STANLEY'S expedition really for the sake of nobody and nothing but EMIN and his rescue? That of course, is the official version. It was planned and executed, we are told, out of pure pity for the sorrows of one poor old man, cooped up with his butterfly-boxes at Wadelai. Let those believe that version who can. What is certain is that the man at the back of the STANLEY expedition was Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, which gentleman is also, as everybody knows at the back of the British East Africa Company. Also it is certain that neither Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON nor Mr. STANLEY is the kind of man to throw away an opportunity or to be caught napping. EMIN is going nobody knows where; but if he is going to retrace his steps to the Equatorial Province, STANLEY, let us remember, has been there before him.

TIPPERARY: OLD AND NEW.

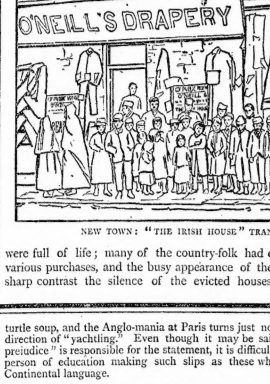
(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AND ARTIST.)

THE inevitable Royal Irish Constabulary welcomed our arrival. I counted five on the platform. Passing out from the station and down the few hundred yards of road leading to the town, my eyes caught the familiar placard, "Railway Hotel." However, it was best to take our bearings circumspectly, so, stopping a townsman, I asked which was the best hotel. "Sure, there's only the one," he answers. "This one's evicted." And, on closer inspection, it proved to be inhospitably shuttered and silent. Having deposited our loose baggage at the surviving hotel, we sallied forth into the main street.



OLD TOWN: "THE IRISH HOUSE" EVICTED.

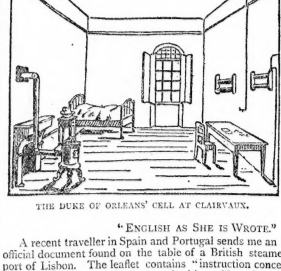
The state of affairs was soon evident. Every fifty yards we came on evicted shops in twos and threes, the shutters up, looking as if the occupants had but lately left. More than half the shops in the main street are, however, still open; some of these are not on the Smith-Barry property, others have not yet been proceeded against. It was a sort of market-day, and the streets were full of life; many of the country-folk had come in to make their various purchases, and the busy appearance of the open shops threw into sharp contrast the silence of the evicted houses. The scene was not



NEW TOWN: "THE IRISH HOUSE" TRANSPLANTED.

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

"NOT" CONSCRIT."



THE DUKE OF ORLEANS' CELL AT CLAIRVAUX.

The accompanying sketch is a representation of the cell at Clairvaux which the Duke of Orleans is occupying, and which he is so unwilling to leave. The last of the political prisoners who did penance in the cell was Prince Krapotkin; Louise Michel has also been among the number of the elect; and one unrelenting offender burnt the word "revenge" in thick letters into the deal table.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

A recent traveller in Spain and Portugal sends me an interesting Portuguese official document found on the table of a British steamer before entering the port of Lisbon. The leaflet contains "instruction concerning tobacco," and is issued by the Custom House authorities. Here is one of its clauses:—"All tobacco the said visit may find on board, besides what may have been manifested in this transgression, will be subject to imprisonemente and other penalties the law imposes." If there has still been any doubt as to the genuineness of the amusing booklet, "English as She is Spoke," I think this example of official English ought to remove it.

A NICE DERANGEMENT.

Altogether, the strides towards becoming the universal language which the British tongue is making abroad are not quite as long as might be expected. The term mockstartel-soap, for instance, is the latest Berlin English for mock-turtle soup, and the Anglo-mania at Paris turns just now almost entirely in the direction of "yachting." Even though it may be said that English "insular peculidice" is responsible for the statement, it is difficult to imagine any English person of education making such slips as these when speaking or writing a Continental language.

IMPERIAL WEDDING DRESS AND VIRGIN'S ROBE.

The Empress of Austria has just made over her wedding dress to the Church of St. Matthew at Budapest, where it will be converted into a robe to be worn by the image of the Virgin Mary during the month of May, which is dedicated to her. The costume is of white brocade embroidered all over with silver roses. The wedding wreaths of orange blossoms and white roses have been given to the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, at Budapest, where they are shown surrounding a magnificent medallion, the embroidery on which represents the Virgin.

A DELICATE ATTENTION.

Just now the Empress Elizabeth is again undergoing Dr. Metzger's massage treatment at Wiesbaden, and her health is said to be better than it has been at any time after the Mayerling catastrophe. Every morning a messenger from the Emperor and Empress of Germany leaves a basket of beautiful exotic flowers at the villa Langenbeck, where the Empress of Austria has taken up her residence.

A FAREWELL CUP.

One of Prince Bismarck's last visits before leaving Berlin was to a restaurant keeper in the popular Grünewald, near Berlin, who had been his cook for many years, and to whom he came, attired in the uniform of the Cuirassiers, to say farewell. Having ordered a cup of coffee, the Chancellor invited his former cook to come and sit beside him at one of the little garden tables, and then confidentially told mine host of the Restaurant Paulsborn that the coffee tasted the better because it was served in so large a cup, especially as he had been forbidden to take coffee at all. After a hearty handshake with his friend the cook, the Prince left the establishment, accompanied by the cheers of the visitors in the garden.

A MARBLE STATUE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

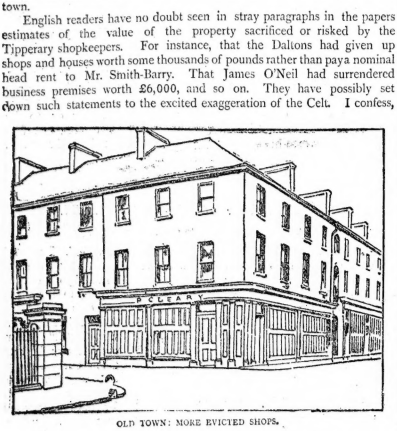
While London Society ladies are discussing the plan of erecting a statue to the Princess of Wales in her robes as "Doctor of Music," the celebrated sculptor Chapuis has almost completed another life-size statue of the Princess which is destined for the National Gallery of Fine Arts at Copenhagen. The statue is of white marble, and the Princess is represented sitting in an armchair, in a simple high dress

without humorous touches. The windows of some of the shops under notice of eviction were covered with printed bills, on which appeared in large capitals the words, probably for the first time in the literature of advertisement—

CLEARANCE SALE PRIOR TO EVICTION.

In one form or another "Eviction, eviction" figured on bills all over the town, in most cases informing the public that the late proprietor now carried on business in William O'Brien-street or some other part of the town.

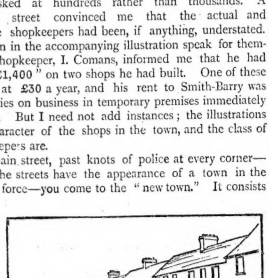
English readers have no doubt seen in stray paragraphs in the papers estimates of the value of the property sacrificed or risked by the Tipperary shopkeepers. For instance, that the Daltons had given up shops and houses worth some thousands of pounds rather than paya nominal head rent to Mr. Smith-Barry. That James O'Neil had surrendered business premises worth £6,000, and so on. They have possibly set down such statements to the excited exaggeration of the Celt. I confess,



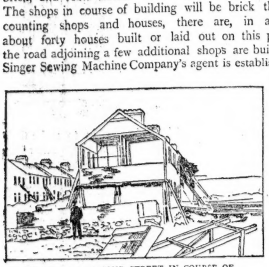
OLD TOWN: MORE EVICTED SHOPS.

before visiting the town, I shared that belief, and was inclined to rate the sums lost or risked at hundreds rather than thousands. A glance at the main street convinced me that the actual and prospective loss to the shopkeepers had been, if anything, understated. The evicted shops shown in the accompanying illustration speak for themselves. One evicted shopkeeper, I. Comans, informed me that he had spent "every penny of £1,400" on two shops he had built. One of these he sublet to a chemist at £30 a year, and his rent to Smith-Barry was but £13. He now carries on business in temporary premises immediately facing his evicted shops. But I need not add instances; the illustrations show the substantial character of the shops in the town, and the class of men the evicted shopkeepers are.

Passing down the main street, past knots of police at every corner—indeed, in this respect the streets have the appearance of a town in the occupation of a hostile force—you come to the "new town." It consists of the now famous mart, and two streets, one of two-storied residential houses, the other of shops; the first nearly finished as far as roofing in, the other not so advanced. The mart looks somewhat like an agricultural show building, with its long glass lantern roof, and is a first-rate structure. The walls three-fourths of the way up are of stone, the remaining portion brick. Inside, the building is divided on each side into twelve good-sized stalls, intended for evicted shopkeepers. The residential houses are constructed of timber framing with double sheeting lined with felt or other suitable substance; the partition walls are of brick, and roofs slated. The work looks clean and well carried out. The shops in course of building will be brick throughout. Altogether, counting shops and houses, there are, in addition to the mart, about forty houses built or laid out on this piece of ground. On the road adjoining a few additional shops are built, in one of which the Singer Sewing Machine Company's agent is established. At the other end of the town, known as the Spittal end, twenty-seven three-roomed cottages have been built on the same system as the houses described, and are already tenanted by evicted families. Thus, in all, some seventy houses have been built up to the present, or are in course of erection. It will thus be seen that the "new town" is not a case of bluff, but a very real thing. It is indeed a marvellous instance of organized passive resistance. As for Mr. Smith-Barry, he is fighting what he believes to be a question of principle. He is not fighting the matter of the reductions claimed by the Ponsonby tenants, but the combination of the tenants—the Plan of Campaign. Is there any principle to fight for? Had the landlords combined when the Plan of Campaign was started in 1886, had they fought it all along the line, much might be said for them. But the eleventh hour is too late to raise a question of principle. Most of the campaigned estates have been settled—the Vandeleur, O'Callaghan, and many others. There remain now but some half-dozen estates on which the struggle continues, and most of these do not command much sympathy as far as the landlord is concerned. Surely arbitration should be exhausted in a matter of a few thousand pounds, such as the dispute on the Ponsonby estate, before persistence in a conflict involving so serious an injury to a thriving town like Tipperary is justified.



NEW TOWN: STREET OF COTTAGES.



NEW TOWN: SECOND STREET IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Looked at from the point of view of Tipperary, one is inclined to exclaim, "This is magnificent, but it is not war," till the conviction forces itself on the mind that Tipperary is the indirect expression of a national struggle, that behind Tipperary is Ireland. It is not merely sympathy with the Ponsonby tenants that has brought Tipperary to the front; it is the bond of a common country—the desire to stand by their fellow-countrymen in a time of national crisis. Consciously or unconsciously, there is at the bottom of the Tipperary struggle the conviction of nationality; it is that alone which makes Tipperary possible.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Windsor is not so good for us as it ought to have been; but is by no means so bad as the Unionists make out. Of course, any idea of winning the seat was altogether absurd, and the hope of greatly reducing the majority was chimerical. The seat, be it remembered, was not contested in 1886. Yesterday, therefore, was the first occasion on which the electors had a chance of pronouncing on Home Rule. Not a single vote has been lost to the Liberal total by the introduction of this issue, but on the other hand, the Tories have got nearly a hundred recruits. The net result is that the 1885 majority has been increased by eighty-five. "Not quite but very nearly as in 1885" is the formula for Windsor and Ayr; just as "not quite as in 1885, but very much better" was the formula for Stamford and Peterborough. The general result of all the by-elections is still expressed by the average formula "as in 1885."

What with Lord Randolph Churchill (in the *Morning Post*) on the one side, and Lord Spencer (at Skipton) on the other, Mr Balfour's bill has a bad time of it this morning. That Lord Randolph would "go for" the bill was certain: he only forbore, it will be remembered, to vote against the last Ashbourne Act because it was "such a little one." The present bill is a big one, and Lord Randolph means, it is clear, to show it no mercy. In the present letter (for there are more, it seems, to come) he confines himself to one point—namely, the dangerously bad policy of establishing between the State and the disaffected Irish tenants the direct relations of creditor and debtor. As witnesses on this point he cites in turn Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Parnell. The Unionists are comforting themselves with the curious idea that Mr. Balfour's bill must be a good one because it is attacked from so many different sides. But the fact that the bill has been condemned in advance (as Lord Randolph shows) by every shade of political opinion proves, we should have thought, not that it is admirable, but that it is abominable.

Lord Randolph attacks the bill from the point of view of imperial policy. Lord Spencer, in his Skipton speech, attacks it from that of Irish interests. Mr. Goschen's wonderful guarantees consist in the last resort of impounding the "grants in aid" of Irish local taxation. The result, said Lord Spencer, would be this:—

> Last year £200,000 was handed over to Ireland out of the probate duty, and the present bill offered a further sum of £40,000 as a relief to local burdens. The Irish taxpayer, who ought to have the same justice meted out to him as the English and Scotch taxpayers, would be mulcted altogether in that payment for five years. That seemed to him to be a very great injustice. It might be said that Ireland would get a great benefit from the Land Purchase Bill; but the benefit would be extremely remote to the merchants, to the shopkeepers, to the tradesmen in the towns, and especially to the tenant who could not persuade his landlord to sell him his holding.

Lord Spencer's point seems to us unanswerable. What vestige of reason or justice is there in a scheme which makes the tenants who cannot sell security for their more lucky fellows who do sell?

Of the incidental points in Lord Randolph's letter, one of the most interesting is the following summary of Mr. Parnell's foresight in matters of Irish land legislation:—

> In 1830 he prophesied to the Government that they would be compelled to bring in a bill for the prevention of evictions. The Compensation for Disturbance Bill confirmed his foresight. In 1830 and 1831 he told the Government that no settlement of the land question would be satisfactory or possible other than that known as "the three F's." The Land Act of 1881 justified his prediction. In 1881 he told the Government that a comprehensive dealing with the question of arrears was an inevitable supplement to the Land Act of that year. The Arrears Act of 1882 proved him to be right. In 1886 he told the Government that in consequence of the fall of prices it would be necessary to reduce judicial rents and to break leases. The Land Act of 1887 triumphantly justified his statement.
>
> In 1888 Mr. Parnell warned Ministers of "the stupendous madness" involved in making the State the landlord of "a silent and sullen peasantry," and predicted that they would have to send their rent-collectors with a crowbar brigade to the door of every cottage. How long will it be—if Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen have their way—before that prediction also will come true?

The letter on Genesis which Professor Stokes has addressed to a working-man lecturer, and which is published in the *Daily Chronicle* this morning, will hardly be more comforting to the orthodox, we fancy, than his lecture on Immortality. If it be interpreted in a highly free and figurative manner, he argues that Genesis can be made to fit in with conclusions otherwise established. If it be interpreted in any less discreet spirit, the Professor warns his correspondent that he must not be surprised to find it nonsense. "A revelation was made, not to supersede the exercise of our natural faculties regarding subjects that those faculties are competent to deal with, but to make known to us more especially what concerns our redemption, which, depending upon means supernatural, could not be made out by means of our natural faculties." Surely others besides the servile literalist will be rather taken aback at the exposition that what "revelation" did was to dump down a number of statements, half true and half not, for "natural faculties" to sift out for themselves. And how is the Professor's theory that "revelation" deceived us all for so long on a matter within "the exercise of our natural faculties" calculated to inspire confidence in its statements on other matters?

We wonder if Prince Bismarck in his retirement, like Mr. Gladstone in his, will become the prescriptive person to trot out on all "off" subjects and ceremonials? The retired Chancellor has just made a beginning at a procession of railway officials. We may yet see him writing in the *Deutsche Rundschau* on "Lutheranism" or on "Forestry," as Mr. Gladstone takes up his pen in the *Nineteenth Century* on Homer or in *Good Words* on the "Rock of Holy Scripture." We have very little doubt that on the one veteran, as on the other, the days of peace hang irksomely, and that at heart the ex-Chancellor, like the ex-Premier, is itching once more to "drink delight of battle with his peers." Some of us firmly look to see Mr. Gladstone back in harness ere long, and Prince Bismarck's friends place but a short span to the freedom of his shoulders from that burden which none who has borne it seems ever wholly happy to relinquish.

There is a capital little measure before Parliament for checking the adulteration of beer, by applying to this beverage the principle of the Margarine Act. The Pure Beer Bill, as it is named, proposes that all vendors of beer containing other ingredients than hops and malt from barley, shall "keep conspicuously posted at the bar or other place where the beer is sold, a legible notice stating what other ingredients are contained in such beer." The bill applies to "beer, ale, and porter," and disobedience to its provisions is punished by a fine of £5 on a first offence and £20 for each subsequent offence. It is hardly possible that there should be two opinions about the equity of such a bill as this. By all means let brewers and publicans sell chemical beer if their customers like to buy it. But the man in the street has a perfect right to demand that he shall not be deluded by fraudulent contrivances into buying an article which he does not wish for. It is practically undisputed that the chemical stuffs sold under the name of beer are far more intoxicating and far more deleterious to health than the genuine article made of malt and hops.

SHOULD THE CREWE MURDERERS BE REPRIEVED?

FROM the large number of letters which we continue to receive on this subject we publish the following, as typical of the different views put forward:—

YES: OWING TO "EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES."

SIR,—It appears to me to be idle at the present moment to argue about the justice of the sentence passed upon these unhappy boys. The question at issue is, Are they to be hanged? The fact is undeniable that in no other country in the world would the death sentence be carried into effect. Even in the case of the two youths lately executed in Paris, it is said that M. Carnot favoured the policy of mercy, and had it not been for the circumstances relating to the diabolical murder for which they were condemned, and the utter depravity of the miscreants under death sentence, even they would have been consigned to the hulks, and not to execution. The Crewe murderers have been "recommended to mercy" by the jury. This in our country should have the same effect as a verdict "with extenuating circumstances" in France. Mr. Matthews let Mrs. Maybrick off: it is clear that he should exercise a similar prerogative in this unhappy case. Yours obediently,

Pall Mall East, March 31. EDWARD J. WATHERSTON.

NO: FOR IT WAS PREMEDITATED PARRICIDE.

Dear Sir,—It is with a certain amount of reluctance that I enter on this discussion; but, after reading the preposterous excuse made for father-murder by Mr. "Grant Allen" and some of his irresponsible disciples, I cannot but ask you to allow me to say a few words on this disagreeable subject—this most heinous crime. That I have a right to be heard will not be doubted when it is known that I have on two occasions earnestly pleaded for the commutation of the death sentence, and on one succeeded in obtaining it when Lord Cross was Home Secretary. It will from this appear that I am not a fierce advocate for capital punishment save under certain circumstances. For years I have studied the question, and when younger advocated its abolition; but then sentiment more than calculating judgment played a great part in my advocacy. There are, however, few countries where the capital punishment for homicide is abolished that an exception is not made in the cases of father or mother murder. In Italy, where it is practically, though not legally, abolished, the parricide is never permitted to escape the extreme penalty of the law; and to invest his crime with more terror the criminal is obliged to go to execution dressed in a particular garb. Even the great philanthropist Beccaria made an exception in such a case, and his disciples followed his principles.

There is nothing in the Crewe murder which can palliate or excuse the heinousness of the crime. It was deliberate; it was premeditated; it was cruel. There might be pleaded extenuating circumstances were it the consequence of sudden impulse or the immediate outcome of inordinate fury brought about by extreme or wanton severity. Yet even under such circumstances a father-murder is inexcusable. There, however, is nothing to show that this was the case. The younger boy was driving home with his father, the elder preceding them by a considerable time. All the incidents, all the details, surrounding the crime leave it beyond doubt that it was with malice prepense planned weeks before, and deliberately carried out. Why should we implicitly believe the statements of the poor, anxious mother—anxious not to further sully her already bloodsullied home with the indelible disgrace of consigning to the gallows her two boys? She was on her oath before the magistrate, yet she said her husband was not unkind to her. She was on her oath before the judge, yet she admitted he was. Which of these statements were true?—Your obedient servant,

ED. ST. JOHN BRENON.

YES: FOR THEY KILLED THE FATHER TO PROTECT THE MOTHER.

Sir,—Unless the judge's inquiry for the ground of their recommendation to mercy came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the jury, it seems unaccountable that they should have omitted to mention the provocation of the father's repeated attacks on the mother and threats against her life. It was stated in evidence that on one of those occasions, when he used serious personal violence against her, she was rescued by the elder of the condemned youths, Richard, who came down from his bed to save her. On one of these attacks had been chosen by these youths as the time for taking their father's life, no one would have dreamed of hanging them. The Emperor Nicholas, when remonstrating with a native of Poland because of the opposition of his countrymen, said, "Don't you know I am your father?" "Yes," was the rejoinder, "but Poland is our mother; and when the husband strikes the wife, the children always side with the mother."—I am, yours faithfully,

72, Radcliffe-crescent, Nottingham. A. W. THOMAS.

NO: FOR IF THEY, WHY NOT ALL?

SIR,—Referring to Mr. C. F. Hardy's letter in your issue of to-day, surely no one suggests that there can be any grounds to *justify* the crime? The question rather seems to be whether the home life (the bringing-up from babyhood, in fact) of these poor boys was or was not of such a kind as to prevent the normal development in them of the sense of right and wrong. Many of us think that if their bringing-up has been of this kind, they are not entirely responsible for their actions. Practically, however, the difficulty of entering upon such a question is that much the same considerations apply to all crimes.—Yours obediently,

Hammersmith. F. S. W.

A NATIONAL GALLERY GRIEVANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your journal has lately interested itself in graver matters connected with the government of our National Gallery than that to which I crave the permission to draw your attention. Notwithstanding this disparity, my present complaint relates to what you will, I hope, agree to be at least a serious nuisance and detraction from the pleasure and relaxation that a visit to our pictures affords us. I allude to the official system that is in work there.

At such times as the visitors are tolerably numerous they are trusted to look after each other very much, upon the time-honoured principle of set a thief to catch a thief. But if circumstances do not provide this check, the visitor is hunted from room to room, either by an attendant in uniform or a policeman. It is impossible to escape from the sensation that you are the individual object of somebody's attention when you would most forget it. This espionage is not carried on as abroad by the polite official, who passes you and returns at his leisure, apparently oblivious of your existence. The National Gallery attendant, having got you in sight, brings himself to a noisy stop, and though your back is turned upon him, you are very conscious that his is not turned upon you. This is all most uncomfortable.

We must all agree that our pictures should be jealously guarded; but why not so dispose their guardians that each separate room may be surveyed without this obnoxious ostentation? There were six men in uniform and one policeman within the entrance and upon the staircase doing absolutely nothing upon my visit to-day. When I left I counted five men in uniform and two policemen similarly stationed and similarly occupied. The ordinary ratepayer does not look for such a reception, nor at least for so regular a reception, for I may add that the muster at this point is more or less consistently sustained. Some of these lazy men might well be utilized for the purpose I have explained.

Those who are acquainted with the British Museum and the unostentatious manner in which the work of surveillance is carried on, will at once grasp the nature of my complaint. The atmosphere of the National Gallery is tainted by the excess of officialism, which troubled the public but little while it was confined to the administration sitting in the cellars below; but since it has extended upstairs (and it is within easy memory when it was not so) I have actually seen one of our leading and most respected artists collared and thrown out of the door for unwittingly ascending that foolish arrangement of side staircase by which the authorities insist you shall leave the galleries, and in no case enter by it.—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

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VARIOUS VERSIFIERS.

"Psalms of the West," "Ballads of the North," "Day Dreams in a Devon Valley," "North Country Lyrics," "Songs of Remembrance," "Echoes of Thought," "Themes and Variations," "Poems of the Hearth"—before a shelf of such titles as these the reviewer's heart quails and sinks within him. "All, all are here, the old familiar faces," he cries. He knows them by heart ere yet he has dipped into the first of them. Each cast of his drag-net seems to bring in the same fishes over and over again. The miraculous draught which includes a new and true poet scarcely occurs once in a life-time—the reviewer's life-time being naturally brief.

"Psalms of the West" (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) are a series of evangelical meditations couched in the rhythms of the East, as they are represented, that is to say, in the Authorized Version. The antithetic forms of Hebrew poetry are convenient for covering poverty of thought, if only by the mechanical trick of making one idea pass for two. Our anonymous psalmist, however, has shown real force of imagination and rhetoric, while his method of extracting spiritual edification from (more or less) scientific concepts of the universe and its mechanism is not without ingenuity. Lecturers on Christian apologetics may turn to these "Psalms" for some handy illustrations.

In her "Ballads of the North, and Other Poems" (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) Miss (or Mrs.) Hamilton King writes mainly under the influence of Coleridge and Rossetti. The opening "Ballad of the Midnight Sun" contains both imagination and melody, though the stanza, with its baffling irregularities, is apt to seem more quaint than beautiful.

If not much pure poetry, there is some excellent dramatic rhetoric in Sir Alfred Lyall's "Verses Written in India" (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.). The sketches of Indian character and feeling have more than a merely literary value. We quote the three following stanzas, entitled "Badminton," not as showing Sir Alfred at his best, but simply because they are complete in themselves:—

> Hardly a shot from the gate we stormed,
> Under the Moree battlement's shade;
> Close to the glacis our game was formed,
> Here had the fight been, and there we played.
>
> Lightly the demoiselles tittered and leapt,
> Merrily capered the players all;
> North, was the garden where Nicholson slept,
> South, was the sweep of a battered wall.
>
> Near me a Mussulman, civil and mild,
> Watched as the shuttlecocks rose and fell;
> And he said, as he counted his beads and smiled,
> "God smite their souls to the depths of hell."

Mr. Edgar Fawcett is one of the graceful and accomplished school of versifiers which the present age of eclectic culture has produced in America. His present volume, "Blooms and Brambles" (Elliot Stock), contains interesting work in many keys. Here is the shortest poem, and one of the best, in the collection, entitled "Punishment":—

> Two haggard shades, in robes of mist,
> For longer years than each could tell,
> Joined by a stern gyve, wrist to wrist,
> Have roamed the courts of hell.
>
> Their blank eyes know each other not;
> Their cold hearts hate this union drear . . .
> Yet one poor ghost was Launcelot,
> And one was Guinevere!

Mr. Will Carleton, author of this handsome and cleverly illustrated volume of "City Legends" (Sampson Low and Co.), is an industrious manipulator of what may be called the domestic or fireside lyre. He has always a story to tell, humorous or pathetic (generally both at once), historical or modern, realistic or supernatural. He is fluent, competent, and commonplace, the rhapsodist of the democratic household. The best thing we have discovered in the present volume is the prayer of an old negro during the Charleston earthquake, which was generally taken by the coloured citizens as announcing the end of the world. Here are two stanzas from it:—

> Let 'em off a little longer! In de light ob dis event
> Dey may recognize de season as a fine one to repent!
> Dey will like Ye when dey know Ye, an' be glad to enter in,
> An' dere's some dat's awful good, Lawd, ef it wasn't for deir sin.
>
> An' You know, O good deah Fathah, dat Your time is all home-made,
> An' a thousan' years is nothin' in Your golden steel-yards weighed;
> Keep de same ol' footstool yet, Lawd; hol' it steady, I implore!
> It'll maybe suit You better of You use it jes once more.

Mr. Beatty-Kingston's "Hansom Lays" (Chapman and Hall) are not devoid of humour, but are a trifle too garrulous and facile to claim literary quality. His hansom seems to have been a rubber-wheeler, for the verses run smoothly enough, as a rule; but if the length of his drives is to be measured by the mileage of his verses one wishes he had chosen to reside a little nearer Fleet-street. Was it quite worth while to preserve "A Jubilee Song" pitched in this exalted key?—

> A great and noble nation,
> A people bold and free,
> Proclaims with exultation
> Victoria's Jubilee!
> Land, blest above all others,
> With heart and voice glad homage pay;
> Hail! best of wives and mothers,
> Whom countless realms obey.

This is surely not a hansom lay, but rather what Mr. Ruskin might call the poetry of a Pentonville omnibus.

Mr. John Cameron Grant, author of "New Verse in Old Vesture" (E. W. Allen), prints upon his title-page the following testimonial: "Not merely a poet, but a poet of really fine imagination and literary endowment."—*Manchester Examiner*. Since Manchester has spoken, what more is there to be said? Simply this, that the book contains poems in "most if not all" of the French forms now so fashionable, and that Mr. Gleeson White, who is reputed an authority, requests us, in an introduction of 14 pp., to admire Mr. Grant's "heroic refusal to accept the licence which many who have employed these measures have permitted themselves." For our part, we find more form than matter in the verses, more perseverance than inspiration.

Here we have a poetess from Dublin and another from Dundee; the one, Miss Margaret Ryan, singing "Songs of Remembrance" (Gill and Son), the other, Miss Jean Kyd, inditing "Poems of the Hearth" (Leng and Co.). Both ladies write with some force and fluency, Miss Kyd being at her best in dialect poems inspired by the border ballads of her country. In Miss Ryan's book a set of verses headed "Safe" read like a paraphrase of a short poem of Mr. Bret Harte's entitled, if we remember rightly, "Fate," but the coincidence may be accidental.

> I'll press the lyre with true delight,
> And thanks will freely flow,

says Mr. T. W. Little, author of "North Country Lyrics." (Derby: Murray.) This poet apparently handles his lyre as he might a tube of moist colours. If any musical instrument responds to "pressure," it is not the lyre, but the concertina; and that is indeed the instrument most frequently suggested. The first of "Little's Lyrics" (the phrase has a classical ring) is addressed to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Silver Wedding:—

> Oh! fair and sweet Princess,
> May heaven thy pathway bless,
> And may we never love thee less.
>
> Hail! noble Prince who art
> Beloved (*sic*) by her whose heart
> Is of thine own the tender part.

The rest of the lyrics are to match.

THE LORD MAYOR AS A COMPANY DIRECTOR.

LEGISLATION FOR THE "GUINEA PIG."

Lord Mayor Isaacs made a strange statement, and an equally strange admission, at the meeting yesterday afternoon of the shareholders of the Lydenburg Gold Mines (Transvaal) Gold Fields (Limited). He admitted that his brother and partner, Mr. Joseph Isaacs, was interested to the extent of many thousands of pounds in the £200,000, cash and shares, paid to the vendors, but it had only come to his knowledge some time after he agreed to become chairman. It is not surprising that the meeting was somewhat incredulous when the reply was given, and that they were disposed to coincide with the speaker who argued that the Lord Mayor must have had a larger interest in this company than his fees and the 250 shares which formed his qualification. The company has had a brief and disastrous career. It was registered in January, 1888, when £150,000 was offered for subscriptions on the strength of glowing reports and expectations of 50 per cent. dividends. £300,000 was the consideration for the property, £225,000 in shares and the balance in cash. The remaining capital was squandered on plant and works, and the company got to such a low ebb by August, 1889, that some of the machinery was attached to pay the claims of the transport riders. The most divergent reports have been given as to the value of the property, but, in the belief that the quartz is rich enough to pay, the board have gone in for a policy of reconstruction. Whether that is or is not the wise course is for the shareholders to decide, but the point of public interest is this, that investors should not be influenced by the names on a prospectus, for here is the Lord Mayor (for we will accept his statement without qualification) admitting that he knew so little of the vendors that he was not aware that his own brother and partner was an interested party.

The Lord Mayor sticks to his view that a director should only hold his qualifying shares, and he even goes so far as to say that he should like it to be provided by statute that every director should hold his qualification, and nothing but his qualification, in the company with which he has to deal. For, says his lordship with all ingenuousness, if a director holds a large number of shares, and there is a possibility of something good coming, he may buy some more, and if he sees any possibility of something bad coming—as there is a good deal of human nature in directors—he will go and sell his shares, and, that fact getting out, there may be a panic, and the property of the shareholders thereby depreciated. No doubt his lordship knows exactly what he is talking about, and not a little of that same vicious buying and selling by directors does go on, but the remedy would be worse than the disease. "Guinea pigs" flourish quite enough as it is, without any legislative coddling of this kind. After all, the best security to the honest investor is the substantial interest of the board in the success of a concern; an interest corresponding not so much with the capital at stake as the position and wealth of the director. Human nature or not, there should be honour enough to prevent directors making use of their knowledge to buy and sell in the manner suggested.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE LONDON FLOWER GIRLS' GUILD.

Those who have frequently with pity observed the miserable, draggle-tailed condition of our London flower girls, and compared it with that of the pretty little Parisian *soubrette*, who, in her trim costume and jaunty white cap, is herself a veritable flower, will rejoice to hear of the charming idea of Mrs. Franklin Taylor to benefit the condition and improve the appearance of the London flower girl. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon Mrs. Franklin Taylor a short time ago, and asked her to give some particulars of her scheme, which is to come into actual play on the 1st of May.

"At first we intend to start with the women of best character. This, for many reasons, constitutes our only hope of ultimate success. There are many cliques among flower girls, and indiscriminate mixing would be bad at first. The women have greatly taken to the idea, which is quite an original one of my own. We have secured capital premises wherein the flowers left over, instead of being taken to homes of very unsanitary condition, and which, therefore, infect the flowers themselves, will be carefully kept and watered in a cool and pure atmosphere. I have known ladies before now refuse to buy of these unfortunate girls owing to their unclean habits and appearance. The girls will wear a uniform," and here Mrs. Taylor began to explain it to me. Noticing my puzzled expression, and with a pitying smile for my contemptible masculine density, she said, "But I had better show you the costume," and saying so she produced part of it, an apron of grey stuff lined with red, and a charmingly dainty little bonnet of the same material, which she placed on her own head. "There, don't you think they will look charming?" she asked me, with a smile; and indeed I thought as I looked at her, "If they are all like you, madam, we men will spend our fortunes in flowers henceforward."

What an unimaginable improvement will be effected in the appearance of these poor creatures, who now go habited in tawdry feathers, sham jewellery, and wet, dirty dresses, which so frequently repel those who would otherwise be willing to assist the wearers. And not less improved than their appearance (and their earnings will be their whole morale, for who can doubt but that, like Mr. Du Maurier's heroine striving to live up to a teapot, these poor creatures also will endeavour that their inward character shall be in harmony with their outward appearance. "Life," as Carlyle said, "is very much a matter of clothes."

But let Mrs. Taylor speak again. "At this institution of ours there will be a dressing-room, where their own clothes are cleaned and dried for them when they return from the day's work, and there will also be a lavatory, the idea of which, contrary to general expectation, they greatly appreciate. 'Oh! lor,' said one, 'we shall be able to have a jolly wash now.' It was most amusing to see them trying on these dresses the other day. One of them wanted to have hers rather shorter than I approved of. 'Ah! lady,' she said, 'but I want to keep this dress nice; we are just beginning to be respectable; God knows we've been wet and dirty long enough.' One woman, a very lively creature, began in this neighbourhood of Notting-hill as a flower girl at seven years of age, and she is thirty now. We hope that ladies will give standing orders for flowers at our office, and they will be delivered at the owners' houses by a little messenger in uniform. The girls have themselves volunteered to pay a shilling a week towards the general expenses. Who are our helpers? Well, some local ladies. At present we have neither parsons, politicians, or 'Pardigles.' A medical friend of mine has promised to act as honorary surgeon to the guild. Mr. Whiteley has been my warm supporter from first to last. Miss Ellen Terry is charmed with the idea, and full of help. By-and-by we hope to start evening entertainments for them. Yes; their bodily wants will be looked after constantly, although I do not intend to pursue them to their homes merely to spy out the nakedness of the land. There will be a sick relief fund. Of course, I am very glad of all assistance, and I do hope other ladies will take up the idea in their own districts. If they write here to me, 41, Powis-square, I will give them all particulars."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BYNNER, EDWIN LASSETTER. "Agnes Surriage." (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)
[A novel in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 418.]

COLERIDGE, The Hon. STEPHEN. "The Sanctity of Confession." (Kegan Paul.)
["A romance" in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 96.]

FENN, GEORGE MANVILLE. "The Mynns' Mystery." (Frederick Warne and Co.)
[Boards. Pp. 288. Price 2s.]

GISSING, GEORGE. "The Emancipated." (Bentley and Son.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

"RITA." "A Society Scandal." (Trischler and Co.)
[A novelette. Paper covers. Pp. 138. Price 1s.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Publishers' Announcements.

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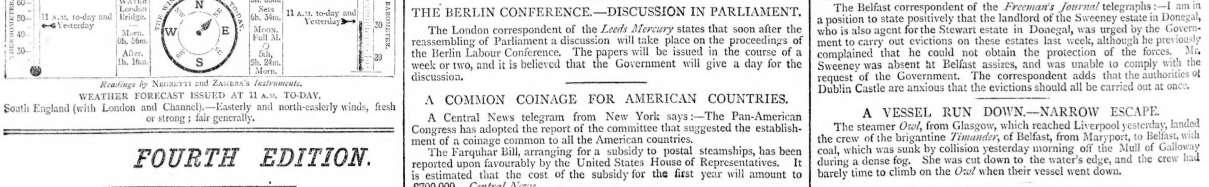

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South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly and north-easterly winds, fresh or strong; fair generally.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

REPORTED INTENTION TO GO TO TRENT.

A Dalziel message from Rome says:—The *Tribuna* has an article, for which it claims high authority, which says that the Pope intends to move the Holy See to Trent (Tyrol), and that the county of Trentinos is to be given to the Pope as a sovereign State.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A train on the Intercolonial Railway has had a very narrow escape. Two logs had been maliciously placed upon the track at the point where it crosses Hornbrook Bridge, which is carried over a deep gully at a height of ninety feet. The train, which was full of passengers, struck the logs but threw them aside. It is marvellous that this was the case. Had the diabolical design of those who placed the obstruction on the line succeeded, there is no doubt that the cars would have gone over the bridge causing frightful slaughter.

THE FATE OF THE CREWE MURDERERS.

On inquiring at the office of the deputy under-sheriff for Cheshire this morning, our correspondent was informed that no communication had reached that gentleman from the Home Secretary in regard to the fate of the two boys Davies. A definite reply was fully anticipated this morning.

A "GERMAN SPY" ARRESTED IN PARIS.

An Exchange telegram says:—A German, named Max Meyer, was arrested yesterday in the neighbourhood of the Fort of Cormeilles, near Paris, on a charge of espionage. Several plans and maps were found on him.

THE LOSSES OF THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

An Exchange telegram from Paris says the *Petit Journal* to-day says the losses of the French in the recent engagements in Dahomey are much heavier than officially reported. In one engagement alone they had 21 killed and 33 wounded.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ALBANS.

We are authoritatively informed that Canon Legge has not been offered the Bishopric of St. Albans.

EMIN PASHA AND THE GERMANS.

HIS RESENTMENT AGAINST MR. STANLEY.

An unprecedented incident occurred in Zanzibar last night (telegraphs the *Times* correspondent), which has left even the solemn Arab world agape. At sunset a body of men paraded the streets scattering broadcast copies of a proclamation printed in European and Arabic characters, and signed by Emin Pasha. It is addressed to the whole Arab population, and contains a vehement and absolute disclaimer of the Pasha being concerned in any way whatever with Mr. Stanley and the English in the civil action recently brought by the former against Tippoo Tib in the British Consular Court. The proclamation at once gives the measure of Emin's resentment against Mr. Stanley and his respect for the power of Tippoo Tib; but the Pasha has overshot the mark, and only amused the populace, his name never having been mentioned in connection with Mr. Stanley's action.

Emin Pasha's decision to return to the Nyanza is being severely criticized in Cairo.

WHAT THEY THINK IN BERLIN.

The Chauvinistic portion of the Berlin press is naturally jubilant over the acquisition of Emin Pasha by the German Government for special service in East Africa, but the organs of the Opposition are quick to draw the conclusion that Emin's appointment implies the committal of the Empire to a further policy of African adventure, in which the Emperor, they suggest, will indulge to the top of his bent now that the restraining hand of Prince Bismarck has been withdrawn. It is assumed, indeed, in some quarters that the real objective of Emin Pasha's new expedition must be the Equatorial Province, as there is nothing in particular for it to do about the lakes. It may be pointed out that the German Emperor is never likely to lend his countenance to any scheme of his country-men for encroaching on the sphere of British influence in East Central Africa to which the Equatorial Province would naturally seem to belong. But conclusive light will doubtless be thrown on the objects of Emin Pasha's expedition by the debate on the Colonial or East African Bill, which will engage the attention of the Reichstag when it meets.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON INDIGNANT.

The opinion of Sir Francis De Winton on this latest development of the Emin Pasha question is sure to be of interest to the public. With this idea a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called on Sir Francis this morning. He had not seen the telegram containing the report of Emin's last proclamation. Our representative handed it to him, and he read it carefully.

Sir Francis De Winton said: "It is very sad; to me it appears very sad. It will lower Emin in the estimation of the whole world. He, now that he is safe, declares that he did not want to be rescued, but I have letters in my possession, begging us to send him relief. The German Government would do nothing for him; so when he wrote to us, '*You will not leave me to die as you left Gordon,*' we formed the expedition and sent out Stanley. If Stanley had not gone, Emin would now have been a prisoner in the hands of his own people, or parading the streets of Khartoum a prisoner of the Mahdi. That would not have been a pleasant position, I think.

"Well, now he is safe, and we have pulled the chestnut out of the fire," continued Sir Francis; "he is trying to use our paw. This latest act seems to me to be a bid for Tippoo Tib, who is actually a servant of Stanley's, under an engagement to find men and bearers for him. Of course, we have nothing to do with Emin Pasha—he has a perfect right to accept employment under the German Government if he chooses to do so. We have gained nothing by rescuing him—I mean no territory; nor did we seek to gain anything. The whole expedition was an act of pure charity.

"Our society," continued Sir Francis, "had intended to invite Emin to London to give him a reception, and have his eyes properly seen to. However, now—well, we shall not do so. We expected nothing from Emin, but it is a sad surprise to find him so absolutely devoid of gratitude or generosity. Our act of charity has cost us considerable trouble, and some thirty thousand pounds, without which Emin would never have got away.

"But," concluded Sir Francis, with a smile of something like gratification and pride, "we should not have had Stanley's book. Of Stanley and his work we are justly proud, and on account of the results he has obtained we have nothing to be sorry for in regard to the expedition. There is, however, much to be sorry for in regard to Emin, who, I repeat, has lowered himself in the estimation of the whole civilized world."

IS DR. PETERS ALIVE?

The news of Dr. Peters being alive and safe with his companion, Lieutenant von Tiedemann, reached the *Cologne Gazette* yesterday from Mombasa, and a Berlin evening journal suggests that the doctor himself spread the news of his own death, in order to have a free hand in pursuing his adventurous schemes without hindrance.

Dr. Peters and Lieutenant Tiedemann (writes the *Times* correspondent at Zanzibar) are credibly reported to have arrived at Kwirondo, on Lake Victoria.

TROOPS FOR MAJOR WISSMANN.

Six hundred Soudanese troops arrived at Zanzibar yesterday in an Egyptian steamer for Major Wissmann, and were immediately despatched to Bagamoyo.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.—DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that soon after the reassembling of Parliament a discussion will take place on the proceedings of the Berlin Labour Conference. The papers will be issued in the course of a week or two, and it is believed that the Government will give a day for the discussion.

A COMMON COINAGE FOR AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Pan-American Congress has adopted the report of the committee that suggested the establishment of a coinage common to all the American countries.

The Farquhar Bill, arranging for a subsidy to postal steamships, has been reported upon favourably by the United States House of Representatives. It is estimated that the cost of the subsidy for the first year will amount to £700,000.—*Central News.*

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

"The arrangements for Good Friday services to-morrow" (says a correspondent) "are of a most elaborate character. During the week from Palm Sunday—when in many places palms were blessed and distributed—till to-night many churches have hardly been empty, and that by no means exclusively in the West-end of London. Last night the "Tenebræ" was performed in several churches, and in many more the Passion Music was sung, and will be again to-night. Nothing is more remarkable than the reaction from the days when the organ was almost entirely silent in Lent to the musical services now so popular, and which tend to fix on men's minds the events of the week. This morning in most advanced churches there were three or four early celebrations of the Holy Communion, attended by hundreds of communicants. The fact that the Bishop of London is taking the 'Three Hours' service at St. Paul's Cathedral—as the Bishops of Lichfield, Rochester, and other prelates have done before him in their dioceses—will increase the kind of quasi authority the service is establishing or itself by use, and it is astonishing, considering its length and fatigue—consisting as it does of seven hymns, seven addresses, and some pauses for private prayer—how popular it is. At York Minster the vicar of Leeds will conduct it, at Durham Cathedral Canon Body, and it will be in use in about a dozen other cathedrals, Exeter adopting it with the warm approval of the Evangelical Bishop for the first time this year. In London the service will take place in about a hundred churches. The altars will be in many cases stripped, and the crosses on them veiled. From a list of services in some twenty-five churches before us, we find that the average number to be held is six. In one instance eleven are announced, and the parish churches of Kensington St. Peter's, Eaton-square, St. Stephen, South Kensington, and St. Agnes, Kennington, may be named as amongst those in which nearly every hour will be occupied. The contrast between the time when there was little or no difference between Good Friday and Easter Day services, and the present, when the general look of churches on the former day is changed as if by magic to an interior bright with the rarest flowers and festal banners (while strains of jubilant music replace on Easter Day the dirge-like tones of Good Friday), is a noteworthy transformation scene."

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RACQUET MATCH.

Following the four-handed match between Oxford and Cambridge on Tuesday, which ended in a victory for the Light Blues, the "singles" contest at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, took place yesterday. Mr. E. L. Metcalfe (Eton and Christ Church) represented the Oxonians, and Mr. P. Ashworth (Harrow and Trinity) the Cantabs. The best of five games was played, Metcalfe winning the first two after good contests by 15—10, 15—7. In the third game Metcalfe was seized with a slight cramp in the right wrist, and did not show to advantage during the next three games, which were won by 15—7, 15—10, and 15—5. Cambridge was thus victorious by three games to two

FAREWELL TO SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLÉ.

THE RECEPTION AT MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S.

The reception to Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, on the eve of their departure for Australia, which was given yesterday afternoon by Messrs. J. Broadwood and Sons on their spacious premises in Great Pulteney-street, was numerically a most brilliant and successful affair. A great change had come over the scene (writes our representative) since, quite recently, I walked through the rooms to which for nearly two centuries every eminent musician has been sure to pay a visit when in London, and which are full of reminiscences of great artistes from the time when Handel came across the street to play, among the spinets and harpsichords of the famous firm of pianoforte manufacturers, some of his immortal compositions. A week or two ago all the rooms were filled with pianofortes (I use the long word advisedly, since it was pointed out to me by a member of the firm that the term "piano" is incorrect); among them the two magnificent "grand concert" instruments which are now on their way to the Antipodes, there to be used by Sir Charles and Lady Hallé during the forty concerts which they are to give in various parts of Australia, and the dainty "upright grand," presented by the firm to Sister Rose Gertrude and her lepers on the island in the Southern Seas.

Yesterday all was different; no instruments were to be seen, except those on which the select string band performed during the afternoon, and everywhere there was an air of festivity. Flowers and plants stood about everywhere, but were completely hidden, and in not a few cases injured by the dense crowd. In the large room specially appropriated for the occasion visitors were received by Mr. H. J. T. Broadwood and Mr. F. Rose, representing the firm, and the few who were lucky enough to get near them were then introduced to Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, both of whom, notwithstanding the severe strain of hard work and hard play, looked extremely well and in the best of spirits. This end of the room was charmingly decorated with groups of palms and flowers, above which the intertwined flags of Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Australia surmounted a shield with the inscription, "All good wishes for the health, happiness, and safe return of Sir Charles and Lady Hallé." Below this was the motto, "Be prosperous in this journey as in all."

Those visitors who came very early had some chance of getting into the reception-room without being half an hour on their way, packed closely in a slowly-moving crowd from the front door to the upper regions. Of the late-comers, however, not a few gave up the attempt to reach the "presence chamber" in utter despair, and, no doubt, as some slight compensation for their disappointment, lingered round the numerous buffets, and paid the compliment to their entertainers and to Messrs. Buszard of entirely clearing the tables of their contents. Just before everybody thought of going home, Sir Charles Hallé once again turned to the reception-room, and played, to a silent and appreciative audience, Schubert's popular Impromptu.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND THE "STRAD."

The history of a "Stradivarius" has been written in many strange places, and with many strange disclosures. Since the importation of old violins, too often of questionable antiquity, has become a flourishing industry in this country, the Customs authority have taken measures of protection against imposition and fraud. When an old violin is received, its owner has to state whether it is for sale or for private use, and if the former to prove the accuracy of the name and date on the label. Unless this is done the instrument may be detained. Of this wholesome rule a well-known Glasgow collector was as recently as last week made the victim. An undoubted "Strad," with the name inscribed "Antonius Stradivarius," and a date, 1696, was sent him from Paris, and with anticipations of pleasure he awaited the prize at a London hotel; but it did not come. In its place came the information that it had been detained at Dover. Explanations were demanded, but, these being thought insufficient, the solemnities of Parliament are to be invoked; for Dr. Cameron, with a fine vein for humour, wishes to know whether the passing of an old violin does not necessitate as a Government certificate of the genuineness of its date and signature. Exception is made in the case of violins for private use; and the fact that a violin, if so declared, may legally be sold to the first person one meets in the street, would seem to show that this precaution cannot be of very material value.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE "CITY OF PARIS" REACHES LIVERPOOL.

The disabled Inman liner *City of Paris*, which left Queenstown at midnight on Tuesday under her own steam, working with the port engine, passed Holyhead at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and crossed Liverpool bar shortly after ten o'clock last night.

M. EIFFEL'S NEW BRIDGE.

M. Eiffel evidently has been borrowing a hint or two from the magnificent Forth Bridge. He has just sent in a plan to the Lyons Municipality for the construction of a bridge over the Saône from the Hill of Fourvières to that of the Croix-Rousse. The height of the construction would be over 320 feet, and the distance about 272 yards.

THE NEW NEW YORK BRIDGE.

The new bridge which is to be built across the North River at New York in accordance with the bill unanimously passed by Congress yesterday, will be, when completed, a triumph of engineering. It will be seven miles long, extending from Hackensack Heights, New Jersey, to a point beyond New York city not yet determined upon. The estimated cost will be forty millions of dollars (£8,000,000). The bridge will have eight tracks for railways, vehicles, and foot passengers.—*Dalziel.*

EVICTIONS IN DONEGAL.—ALLEGED CASTLE ACTION.

The Belfast correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* telegraphs:—I am in a position to state positively that the landlord of the Sweeney estate in Donegal, who is also agent for the Stewart estate in Donegal, was urged by the Government to carry out evictions on these estates last week, although he previously complained that he could not obtain the protection of the forces. Mr. Sweeney was absent at Belfast assizes, and was unable to comply with the request of the Government. The correspondent adds that the authorities of Dublin Castle are anxious that the evictions should all be carried out at once.

A VESSEL RUN DOWN.—NARROW ESCAPE.

The steamer *Owl*, from Glasgow, which reached Liverpool yesterday, landed the crew of the brigantine *Timander*, of Belfast, from Maryport, to Belfast, with coal, which was sunk by collision yesterday morning off the Mull of Galloway during a dense fog. She was cut down to the water's edge, and the crew had barely time to climb on the *Owl* when their vessel went down.

ANOTHER RUMOUR AS TO EYRAUD.

A New York telegram by Dalziel says:—The police authorities either know nothing or profess to know nothing concerning the rumoured capture of Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffé at Passo Del Norte yesterday afternoon. It is said that the man who was arrested came to the city less than a week ago, and has been under police surveillance ever since. There was nothing to confirm the rumour up to midnight last night.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—UNIONIST VICTORY.

At ten o'clock last night the poll at Windsor was declared as follows:—

1890.		1885.	
Mr. Barry (C)	1,522	Mr. Richardson-Gardner (C)	1,421
Mr. Grenfell (L)	972	Hon. H. E. Butler (L)	966
Unionist majority	550	Conservative majority	455

The new member, Mr. Francis Tress Barry, of St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, and Keiss Castle, Caithness, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent, and was born in 1825. Mr. Barry, who was formerly British Vice-Consul for the province of Biscay, in Spain, and several years Consul-General in London of the Republic of Ecuador, is a justice of the peace and county alderman for Berks, and justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Caithness.

THE TOYNBEE TRAVELLERS' CLUB.

Fifty-six members of the Toynbee Travellers' Club started yesterday for Italy under the guidance of Mr. Bolton King, their secretary. They go to visit Siena, Perugia, and Assisi, and will be away eighteen days in all. Their number is the largest in the club's record, but yet does not represent even a half of those who applied to join.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

Further advance parties of Volunteers left London yesterday for the Easter Manœuvres; but the main body of the several corps will not leave till this evening, when special trains will convey them to Portsmouth, Eastbourne, Shornclife, and other places, where the operations are to be carried on.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that the Vanderbilts have secured the control of the Mackay system of railroads west of Chicago.

The great actor, Emil von der Osten, of the Dresden Hoftheater, has been engaged at Orlik Genée, the San Francisco manageress, for a four months tour in the United States.—*Dalziel.*

A meeting was held yesterday at the Salisbury Hotel, London, for the purpose of inaugurating a memorial to the late Mr. John Lovell, of the *Liverpool Mercury*. Mr. J. Hawes, of Cassell's, presided, in the absence of Mr. E. Law Lovell, who will act as chairman of the fund.

THE REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE TZAR.

500 ST. PETERSBURG STUDENTS ARRESTED.

THREATENED RISING IN FINLAND.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, whilst confirming the telegrams received recently by the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg, prints one received yesterday announcing that the Tzar has been suddenly taken ill, being attacked by fainting fits and general indisposition.

According to news received in Berlin (writes the *Daily Chronicle*'s correspondent) from St. Petersburg yesterday, a partially successful attempt has been made upon the life of the Tzar, and it is added that his Imperial Majesty is now ill. Whether, however, the Tzar has been poisoned or wounded has not transpired.

On the other hand Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs, in contradiction to the statements published by several Continental newspapers that the Tzar is ill, that it is declared, on trustworthy authority, that his Majesty enjoys perfect health.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE TZAR'S LIFE.

The *Standard*'s St. Petersburg correspondent says:—It is stated that a fresh design upon the Tzar's life has just been brought to light, owing to the suicide of an officer who had been drawn by lot to assassinate the Tzar, and who chose the alternative of self-murder, not out of any repugnance for the deed, but from consideration for his own family. Such is the story told me on good authority, and though many tales of this sort are invented every year, there is no improbability in it. There is too abundant evidence that discontent and the spirit of violence in Russia are at present in a state of recrudescence. The revelations of the Siberian atrocities and the letter of Milme. Tchebrikova have doubtless had their effect. Following disorders in Moscow, insubordination has once more broken out in the University of St. Petersburg, which was closed yesterday, after the arrest of over one hundred and fifty students. At the Technological Institute double that number of young men and boys have undergone the same fate, and, with such a fact before us, thrown into relief by the lurid light of the past decade, it is impossible to look to the future without grave apprehension.

"ALL CLASSES SYMPATHISE WITH THE STUDENTS."

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg telegraphs:—"Yesterday further disturbances occurred in the University of St. Petersburg. Indignation meetings were held by the students in all the large lecture-rooms, at which violent speeches were made. The representative of the Government was excluded. Demands were reiterated for a restoration of the old university laws of 1864, and sympathy for the Poles and the Jews was expressed.

"The university was surrounded by Cossacks, and occupied by gendarmes, the stables and the houses close by being also filled with armed troops, ready to act at a moment's notice. 175 students were arrested there and then, and the names of several hundreds taken down. Many of these are this moment being arrested. There are also serious disturbances in the Technological Institution, where no less than 380 students have been taken into custody for disaffection.

"Great excitement prevails in the city. The University Quay is lined with people with eager, anxious faces, mourning for sons or brothers who have been thrown into prison and may never perhaps be heard of again. Never before during the past eight years has such excitement prevailed. All classes of society sympathize with the students, because all classes are heartily tired of the present system of oppression."

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *Daily News*, by way of Vienna, gives the following details of the student disturbances at the Medical Academy. The students attempted to force open the gates, but were driven back by Cossacks, who used horsewhips, and seventy-two students of the University were arrested. The most serious riots were those which took place at the Technological Institute. When the students refused to be sworn in, Lieutenant-General Gresser, the Prefect of the city and chief of the police, appeared among them. The police watched every gate and door, and a long row of carriages drove up and stopped before the principal entrance. Lieutenant-General Gresser politely requested the students to follow him, but they acted in opposition to orders issued by their chiefs. After the arrests made in the big dining hall of the restaurant the students were led in pairs into the courtyard, and made to enter the carriages, which drove off. In the evening they were taken under strong escort to the police station. The Agricultural Institute in St. Petersburg, where it is believed that the disturbances originated, is to be abandoned altogether.

THE CASE FOR THE AUTHORITIES.

A telegram to Reuter from St. Petersburg says:—The students of the University here held another meeting yesterday to demand the release of their comrades who were arrested on Monday, but the gathering was neither so large as the previous ones nor were the students so vehement. Mendeleiff and the Curator-General, Novikoff, have attempted, but with little success, to calm the excitement of the students, and a large force of police is kept permanently on duty in the University yard. It would have immediately closed the university had not the outbreak of the disorders coincided precisely with the communication of the official examinations of students. While the arrests were being made at the Military Academy of Medicine a cordon of Cossack gendarmes were drawn round the building. The authorities apparently feared that the presence of the police might evoke a serious outbreak. Some erroneous impressions as to the nature of the present agitation among the students have appeared in the foreign press. The movement is not of a political character properly so called, but is chiefly the outcome of the acute discontent occasioned among the members of the universities by the reactionary and arbitrary spirit of the new University statutes, which have replaced the more liberal regulations of the reign of the late Tzar, Alexander II.

It is curious to note (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*) that one of the complaints now being urged by the St. Petersburg students involves a similar point to a grievance keenly felt in Venice during the later years of Austrian rule. The Russian students are averred to be indignant with the Tzar's Government for encouraging drunkenness, gambling, debauchery, and other personal and social vices, merely in order to wean them from the consideration and discussion of political questions. This was precisely what was charged against the Austrian Government in Venetia during the early days of the great movement that led to the unification of Italy, when, under official auspices, haunts of iniquity were established and fostered in order to detach the youth of Venice from the patriotic cause.

FINNISH AND POLISH PROCLAMATIONS.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg of an agitation in Finland, which is expected to ripen into rebellion. Gendarmes and detachments of Cossacks are being daily despatched from the capital to Finland. Proclamations in Swedish and Finnish are being circulated, calling on the Finns to take up arms for their country's freedom, which is threatened by Russia. Fears are entertained that all the dissatisfied elements in Russian society, such as expelled students, Nihilists, and others, will join the rising, if it is not stopped at the very beginning.

Revolutionary, or rather anti-Governmental, proclamations are circulated freely, one of which contains the following particulars concerning the Polish question:—

The Governor-General of Warsaw, General Gurko, lately came to St. Petersburg with a report which he presented to the Tzar. In this report he confesses that repressive policy has failed to Russify the Poles, whose enmity to Russia is greater than ever. Hence he proposes some slight concessions, such as the employment of the Russian tongue for religious instruction and Divine service only. The Tzar referred this report to a Commission consisting of M. Pobedonostreff; the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Delianoff; the Minister of the Interior, M. Durnowo; and three others. This Commission reported adversely on the recommendations of General Gurko, who returned to his post.

This failure to inaugurate a peaceful policy of consolidation in Poland has created a very painful impression, which has just been expressed. In the university one of its immediate results was the foundation of a Revolutionary Polish Committee, and a fund for the propagation of Polish ideas in Russia. About forty young men, chiefly students and literary men who were members of this committee, have been arrested, and are now in prison.

There has been a rising of the peasants in Riazan (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is responsible for the above information) owing to political causes, and considerable bloodshed has occurred.

LORD HARTINGTON'S INTERVIEW WITH SIGNOR CRISPI.

The long interview between Lord Hartington and Signor Crispi on Tuesday was of a very cordial nature. The two politicians, writes the *Standard*'s Rome correspondent, found many points of complete agreement in discussing the general situation. It is probable that Signor Crispi will give a banquet to Lord Hartington before his departure.

ANOTHER SPANISH GENERAL ARRESTED.

The Spanish Minister of War yesterday sent an aide-de-camp to order General Salcedo under arrest. That officer had written a letter to General Daban expressing adhesion to his circular in which he advocates resistance by military men to the measures before Parliament which they consider detrimental to the interests of the army.

The special mission, consisting of ten special officers, which the German Emperor is sending to the Sultan of Morocco, left Hamburg on Tuesday for Tangier.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

A Daliel's telegram from Rome says:—The crisis which exists in commercial circles in this city is assuming alarming proportions. The end of the first quarter of the present year was marked by a great increase in the number of bankruptcies in all branches of trade. Among the firms which suspended payment was a leading banking-house with a capital of 8 million lire, and a wine merchant, whose liabilities amount to 800,000 lire. Several other leading commercial houses have been compelled to seek financial support from abroad on onerous terms in order to avert disaster. It is said that the Chamber of Commerce has made an appeal to the Government to take measures for alleviating the crisis, but without obtaining any reply. Signor Crispi, who was asked to assist the Roman municipality to balance its budget, replied that the Municipal Council must first impose further taxation to procure the funds it requires. The council absolutely refused to take this course, as in the present state of affairs it would be impossible to call upon the taxpayers for further sacrifices.

BISMARCK AT HOME.

During the whole of Tuesday, from the early morning until late at night Prince Bismarck was engaged at Friedrichsruhe in receiving deputations and musical societies, but although deeply moved by these many demonstrations of sympathy and devotion he showed no signs of fatigue, his upright and soldierly bearing being generally remarked. The visitors' books were signed yesterday by 4,000 persons, who came from various parts of the country. Telegrams arrived by thousands, including many from the German reigning Princes. Great quantities of flowers, and an immense number of presents, were also sent.

The Emperor presented to the Prince a life-size portrait of himself, as well as a handsome vase, accompanied by an autograph letter, which was brought by one of His Majesty's adjutants.

In well-informed diplomatic circles at Berlin (according to a Daliel telegram) it is stated that, at his farewell visit to the Emperor, Prince Bismarck had a rather serious altercation with his Majesty on the subject of his refusal to accept the title of Duke of Lauenburg. The Kaiser insisted upon his acceptance, saying:—"I your Sovereign, present you the title. I cannot allow any one in my service to refuse an honour I confer." Prince Bismarck rejoined that he preferred bearing the name his work had made famous. Prince Bismarck's *bon mot* on his birthday, "The Emperor has made his best general Chancellor, and his best Chancellor a general," has caused umbrage at Court.

MINE EXPLOSION.—THREE MEN KILLED.

A mine explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at Nauticoke, Pennsylvania. Three men were killed and twelve seriously wounded. An exposed lamp is stated to have caused the calamity.—*Daliel*.

METHODIST MINISTERS AS ELECTIONEERING AGENTS.

Mr. Robert Perks, Liberal candidate for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, speaking yesterday at Legbourne, near Louth, condemned in emphatic language the practice to which the *Daily News* correspondent at Carnarvonshire election had very properly called attention, namely, the practice of importing Irish Methodist ministers into English and Welsh constituencies to act as electioneering agents. Mr. Perks said this reprehensible practice could only lead to strife, and probably to schism in the Irish Methodist Church. The British Conference had decidedly condemned such conduct, and last year the president of the conference had stopped it at Doncaster. The offence was all the greater when these men came breathing out threatenings and slaughter into a district where nearly every Nonconformist was a Methodist, and most Methodists supporters of Mr. Gladstone. Another misfortune was that to the extent of something like £6,000 yearly those excitable Irish preachers of the Gospel were maintained by the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, and it was peculiarly galling to the English working classes, who were the chief supporters of that society, to find the money, which they were giving for the conversion of the heathen, was being used to support men who preach passive obedience to the powers that be, and blind observance of the bad laws, with as much vehemence and moral obtuseness as if they had been Court chaplains in the reign of James II. No greater mistake could be made than that a body of Christian teachers should systematically oppose the political aspirations of the nation, to whom they profess to minister. (Cheers.)

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Frederick and her daughters will leave Berlin for Homburg on the 15th instant, and are not expected to return to the German capital again till the 15th of June, on which date they will attend the consecration of the Emperor Frederick's mausoleum at Potsdam. In the meantime, from Homburg the Empress and her daughters will go to Darmstadt. Yesterday the Empress Frederick received a visit from her daughter-in-law, the reigning Empress, with her three elder sons.

THE BOOTMAKERS' STRIKE.

The canvass of the master bootmakers of the metropolis yesterday resulted in more than three hundred firms expressing their determination not to give way to the demands of the men.

SUSPENSION OF AN AMERICAN FIRM.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Messrs. Rhodes Brothers, of Aston, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of woollen and cotton goods, have suspended operations. The firm, which employs more than 1,000 operatives, attributes its difficulties to the decline in the value of textile fabrics, and a lessened demand for such goods. The works are very extensive, comprising Aston, Knowlton, and Westbranch Mills, which, with the dwellings of the employés, constitute the entire village of Aston. Great consternation has been caused amongst the hands and their families, who depend entirely for their livelihood upon the prosperity of the mills.

FALL FROM GALLERY TO PIT.

Israel Blumsohn became so excited over the incidents in a drama in progress last night at the Thalia Theatre, New York, the playhouse of the German population, that he lost his balance while leaning over the gallery rail, and fell into the orchestra stalls below, a distance of forty-five feet.

THE VISIT OF ENGLISH CRICKETERS TO THE STATES.

Much disappointment is expressed by cricket clubs throughout the States at the contents of Mr. E. J. Sanders's letter, to the effect that the proposed tour of a "Gentlemen of England" eleven has been indefinitely postponed owing to the action taken by the American cricket clubs at their recent congress in Philadelphia.—*Daliel*.

SIX BOYS SMOTHERED IN A SANDBANK.

Six boys, while at play yesterday at Vernon, Texas, were suddenly buried by the caving in of a sandbank. They were extricated after some hours of labour, but all were lifeless.—*Daliel*.

The archaic room in the British Museum is now approaching completion.

The foreign mission work of the Society of Friends has just received a bequest of £6,000 under the will of a deceased member of the society.

Mr. George Meredith, after the publication of his new book, "One of Our Conquerors," is spending a short holiday in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

The Duke of Westminster will preside at a Conference of the Native Race, and the Liquor Traffic United Committee on Thursday, May 1, at Exeter Hall

The Pall Mall Club celebrated its "coming-of-age" last night by an inaugural dinner to wish success to its new career.

The French explorer, M. Savorgnan de Brazza, will leave Marseilles for the Congo on Saturday next. He hopes to arrive at Libreville on or about the 30th inst.

Miss Clara Waddington, who recently died in London, and was the last surviving sister of the late Dean Waddington, of Durham, has bequeathed the sum of £2,000 to the County Hospital, free of legacy duty.

While Mr. Irving is taking a rest in the Isle of Wight, Miss Ellen Terry is quietly doing the same in Paris. She is accompanied by her son, Mr. Craig.

The Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad have definitely formulated the scheme whereby a number of native students will be maintained in England. The Government will endow each studentship with a stipend of £500 a year. At present the number of students is limited to twelve.

The memory of the Commune was revived before the Paris tribunals yesterday, when M. Canis, a barrister, who was condemned to two months' imprisonment for having acted as a civil magistrate during that reign of terror, applied to be again inscribed on the rolls. This was refused by order of the Society of Advocates, and the court upheld the decision.

The sagacious Earl of Derby, foreseeing the not distant day when the smoke of Prescot will make Knowsley uninhabitable, has bought a number of small properties in Kent (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), and is now one of the most considerable landlords in that charming county. Lancashire for rent and Kent for residence is his motto. He is spending the Easter recess at one of his Kentish houses—Holwood, once the residence of Pitt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS INACTIVE.—THIN ATTENDANCE.—CHANGES SLIGHT.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 4 per cent. Some disappointment is expressed at this course of action on the part of the directors, but as between now and Thursday next very little business will be done it does not matter so very much whether the Bank rate is 4 or 5 per cent. In the open market there is a quiet demand for money, and the nominal quotation for advances is 5 per cent. The discount rate for three months' Bank paper is scarcely better than 2¼ per cent, though some brokers quote a trifle higher than that.

The holidays, so far as business on the Stock Exchange is concerned, have already commenced. There is only a small attendance of members, and among those who are present there is no disposition to do anything. Consols are firmly maintained at yesterday's advance, but in the Home Railway market there is a weak tone, and most of the movements are adverse. Foreign Government Bonds too exhibit less strength than they did yesterday, Turkish Groups and Spanish being especially weak. American Railroads are all better. Reading shares have improved on the reported settlement of the dispute between the shareholders and the management, while Louisville and Nashville shares are gradually recovering from the fall which occurred on the news of the tornado. Trunks are steady, the traffic return of £2,256 having had scarcely any effect. Telegraphic advices from Ottawa report that the Dominion House of Commons has to-day passed a bill authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway to raise 7,000,000 dols. for the purpose of cutting a tunnel under the St. Clair river and constructing branch lines. Mexican Railway issues are steady.

The Reading arrangement disputes between the shareholders opposing the management and the voting trust have been amicably arranged by an agreement under which two managers will be elected next Wednesday, representing those shareholders. The understanding is that the relations will now be harmonious, putting an end to all legal proceedings against the present Reading management. Mr. Thomas Dolan and Mr. Henry C. Gibson will be chosen as the new managers.

Mr. Justice North has authorised Mr. Arthur Cooper, the official liquidator of the Chelsea Savings Bank, to pay the depositors of £5 and under in full, and a sum, on account, equal to 15*s.* in the pound upon deposits above that amount. Payment will commence at the Bank, 140, King's-road, Chelsea, on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

The Buenos Ayres Great National Tramways Company (Limited) have received a cable message from the President of the local Board of Directors as follows:—"Tramway inaugurated to-day with authorities' approval."

DIVIDENDS.—Continental Metropolitan Tramways Company, 2*s.* per share on Preferred Ordinary shares for half-year, with £210,615 carried forward; Elmore's Patent Copper Depositing Company, 50 per cent., payable, one-half on the 18th inst., and one-half as soon after June as the accounts can be made up; and Oriental Telephone, 3 per cent. for the year, with £2,000 to reserve, and £1,200 carried forward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures partially half a point higher.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line), £1,579 *increase*, Chicago and Grand Trunk, £1,059 *increase*, Detroit section, £102 *decrease*.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Great Northern A ½. *Receded:* Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ¾, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Great Western, North British Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Buenos Ayres Cedulas J ½, ditto I ¼, Brazilian 1889 ¼, and Turkish 1871 ¼. *Declined:* Bulgarian ½, Spanish 5-16, Uruguay Five per Cents. ¼, Turkish Group 2 2⅛, ditto Group 4 1-16, Egyptian Unified ⅛, Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Italian 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Rise:* Denver Preference ¾, the Ordinary ¼, Louisville and Nashville, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Central Pacific, Milwaukee shares, Lake Shore, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Northern Pacific Preference ½ each. Erie Second Mortgage ⅝, the shares ¼. Ontario shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, Atlantic First Mortgage, Union Pacific shares, and Wabash Preference ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican First Preference ¾, Talbot ¼, Grand Trunk second Preference, and Nitrate shares ⅛ each.

MINING SHARES.—*Improved:* Australian Nitrate ⅜, Ostrich Land ⅜, Elmore's Copper and San Donato Nitrate ¼, De Beers 3-16, Rio Tinto ⅛, Mason and Barry and Tharsis 1-16. *Receded:* San Pablo ½, and Colorado Nitrate ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	163½	⅜
Consols (2½) Money	96⅝	⅞	Lond. and North. W.	169½	½
Do. Account	96 1/16	3/16	Lanc. and York. ..	130½	1½
Do. 1903	99	⅜	North Western	177½	⅞
New 2¾ per Cents.	94¾	⅝	South Western	137½	½
Local Loans 3*s.*	102½	½	Branch and Shelf ..	86	8
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	8	Do. A	44¾	5½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs	72	¼	Metro. Consolidated	79½	6
Egyptian Guar.	109½	⅛	Do. Diamond	44	½
Rs. of England 8*s.* ..	333	6	Midland	143¾	⅛
Met. Bk. W'ks. 3½ p. c.	111¾	¾	North Brit. Pref. ..	77½	8 xd
Do. 5 p. c. Scrip	104½	2 xd	Do. Def.	59⅜	60 xd
Birmingham 3½ p. c.	110	11	North Eastern	171	½
Leeds 4 per Cents. ..	115	17	North Stafford	111	15
Liverpool 3½ p. c. ..	112¾	¾	South Eastern	129	31
Manchester 4 p. c. ..	123	8	Do. Deferred..	103½	½
			Taff Vale	169	⅜
COLONIAL SECURITIES.					
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 5 p. c. Reg.	113½	⅝	Canada Pacific	73¼	⅜
Cape 6 p. c. C1905 ..	103½	9½ xd	Cen. Pacific Shares	52	⅛
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	111	15	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	70½	⅜
Mauritius 4 p. c. Ins.	107	...	Denver & R. Grande	15¾	⅛
Natal 4 p. c. C1897 ..	103½	10½	Erie Shares	17¾	⅜
N. S. Wales Ins 1955	112	14	Illinois Shares	117½	18½
" 3½ 1924....	103	5	Lake Shores	119¾	¾
New Zealand 4 p. c. Ins.	109½	7½ xd	Louis & Nash.	87¼	⅛
Queensland 4 p. c. Ins.	110	11	Miss. Kan. & Texas	9½	10
S. Austin. 4 p. c. Reg.	109	10	N.Y. Central Shares	109½	10 xd
Victoria 4 p. c. of 1885	111½	12½	New York Ontario ..	18¼	19
W. Australia 4 p. c. Ins.	103	10	N. Y. Erie Shares ..	25¼	⅜
			Do. Second Mort.	103½	3½
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Norfolk & West. Pref	62⅛	⅜
Argentn. 4½ p. c. 1882	75	7	N.Y., P. & O. Int. M	53¾	⅛
Do. 3½ p. c. Extrn.	38½	9½	North Pacific Prefs.	57¾	⅛
Do. Cedulas 5	38½	9½	Ohio & Mississipi ..	20	⅛
Do. " B.....	33	9	Pennsylvania Sh...	55	⅛
Austrian Gold	92	4 xd	Phil & Read. Sh.	21½	⅛
" Silver	78	9 xd	Union Pacific Shares	47¾	⅜
Brazilian 4½ 1889...	84½	5½ xd	Wabash Preferred..	30¾	1⅛
Do. 1889 (fully pd.)	75½	6 xd	Do. Gen. Mort.	49½	50
Do. " (partly pd.)	11	12 xd	Grand Trunk Shares	10⅜	⅜
Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. 1832	95	7 xd	Do. First Pref. ..	72	⅜
" Cedulas " I	31	2	Do. Second Pref.	48⅝	9½
" " " J	30	1	Do. Third Pref. ..	28⅜	⅞
Bulgarian	90	90	Do. Guaranteed..	77½	⅜
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4	Mexican Ordinary ..	37¾	⅜
Costa Rica A.....	89	91	Do. First Pref....	119¾	⅜
" " B.....	87	7	Ob. da 2nd Pref.	75¾	⅜
Ecuador, New	8	9	Mexican Central....	17½	⅜
Egypt. Stnd. Deas.	104½	5	Mexican National..	57½	⅛
Do. Unified	94⅜	5½	Lombardo-Venetian	10⅞	11¼
Egypt. Preference ..	103½	¾	Nitrate Railway ..	15¾	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	84¾	⅛	Talbot	4¾	5
French 5 p.c. Rentes	87⅝	8	B. Ayres & Rosario	65	6
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	100½	⅝	Do. Great Southern	179	82
Greek 3 p. c. 1884 ..	15	⅛	Central Argentine..	145	8
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	74¾	¾	S. Paulo (Brazil) ..	70	6
Hung. Gold Rentes	86⅜	⅜			
Italian	91¾	2	**BANKS.**		
Mexican 6 p. c.	41½	40	Alliance Bank	143½	153½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	17 1/16	3/16	City Bank	23	4
Do. 6 p. c.	20¾	⅜	Colonial	49	61
Portuguese	29½	⅝	Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Russian 4 p. c.	94½	5 xd	Imperial	134½	136½
Spanish 4 p. c.	72½	⅜ xd	Imperial Ottoman..	11 7/16	9/16
Turkish, 1854.....	103	5	London and County	88	9
Conv. A	40	5	Lloyds	27½	8½
Do. B	23	¾	Lon. and Westmr. ..	163½	10½
Do. D	18½	¾	London Joint Stock	40	1
4½ p. c. 1871	97⅜	8	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
5 p. c. Defrd.	89	9½	Provincial of Ireland	24	5
5 p. c. Priority ..	97	9	Stand. Bk. of S. A.	53	4
Uruguay Unified	71⅜	2⅝ xd	Union of London ..	41⅜	2½
Do. 6 p. c. 1883 ..	85¾	6¼	National Discount	11	⅛
Virginia Funded	45	6			
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6	**TRUSTS.**		
			Fn. & Ct. Gov. Dt.	139	9
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Gov. Sth. Invs. Dt.	119	13½
Brighton Ordinary	156	8	Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	10¾	10¾
Do. A	153½	⅜	Stock Conversion..	13⅝	⅜
Chatham Ordinary	23½	⅜	South African Gold	1¾	⅞
Do. Preference ..	109	½	Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6	⅜
Caledonian	118½	⅜			
Great Eastern	86½	⅜	**MINING & LAND.**		
Great Northern	121¾	2¾	Indian Con. Gold	1⅞	2⅛
Do. A	102¾	⅛	Mysore Gold	6¾	⅞

Oregeum Gold	2½	⅜
Rand Central	2⅜	2½ xd
Nanaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry....	6¾	⅜
Rio Tinto	16 1/16	3/16
Tharsis	4¾	⅜
Montana	1 1/16	3/16 xd
De Beers	16½	⅜
Australian Gold..	1½	⅜
New Jagersfontein.	10⅜	11¾
City and Suburban.	5½	⅜
Jumpers Gold	5¾	⅛
Hidden	3⅝	⅞
Robinson	2¾	⅜
Salisbury.....	4⅞	5½
Sutherland	3½	⅜
S. Afca. Exploratn	18½	19
Do. New.....	1 9/16	11/16 pm
G. F. of Sth. Afrca	3⅞	4
Exploring Co.	14	⅜
Oceana Land....	8¾	⅜
Southern Land....	1	⅜
Transvaal Land ..	⅜	⅝ pm
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
Anglo-American ..	43	50
Do. Preferred ..	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	13¼
Direct United State	10½	⅜
Eastern	14	⅜
Do. Extension ..	14	⅜
Globe Telg. Trust	18¾	⅜
National Telephone	5	⅜
OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
Lon. Gen. Om.	189	90
London Road Car ..	5¼	⅜
London Street	113½	123½
London Tramways..	134½	135½
North Metropolitan	134½	136½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	209	14
Grand Junction....	122	6
Kent.....	271	6
Lambeth	224	6
New River, New ..	362	7
Sihwrk & V'shall...	160	5
Tarapaca	7⅛	⅜
West Middlesex ..	269	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	280	2
Imp. Continental ..	123	5
South Metropolitan	283	8
Do. B	228	33
Do. C	235	45
London Electric ..	2½	3
Metrplitan Electric	5¼	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp's.....	69	71
Bell's Asbestos	10¾	11
Guinness and Co....	241	4
Hicklebies	8¾	⅜
Maxim-Nordenfelt..	1⅞	2⅛
Bryant and May	13½	⅜
Eastman's Ord	16¾	⅜
Hunter's Copper..	⅜	⅝
Spratt's Patent....	7¾	⅛
Liverpool Nitrate..	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	3	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate..	12¼	⅜
Rosario	2½	3¼
San Pablo	3	⅛
San Jorge	8¼	⅜
San Donato	2½	3
Tamaugal.....	2	⅜
Sale Union Shares	11¼	⅜
Pam10.Steam Dsd.	199	200
Royal Mail Steam	69	72
Hudson's Bay	20	⅜
Suez Canal.....	91¾	⅜
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	78	⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The number of marriages advertised in the *Times* as celebrated in Anglican and Roman churches in England and Ireland during Lent are, making allowance for duplicate announcements, only two or three over a hundred. On five days none were advertised.

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The prospectus of Stanley's book is out at last. It will be published in May or June, and will consist of two volumes of 500 pages each. The *édition de luxe*, price £10, and signed by Stanley himself, is a new idea in the publishing world which is capable of development. There is a mint of money in autographs. Why, then, should not the autographer turn an honest penny himself or herself? Imagine the possibilities!

***

When a pampered public wearied of autographs, why not locks of hair? A grizzled hair from Stanley's head, carefully laid down on the first page of the "special hand-made Japanese paper" in the form of a monogram, would certainly tempt the ladies. Stanley's hair is cropped short, and might not go round; but there is the suggestion. Lady authors will have better and longer supplies.

***

"They order these things better in France." The latest experiment which the Paris municipality has been trying for the benefit of the London County Council in the matter of cab fares seems as successful as the lead which the French police have given to Scotland-yard in the identification of criminals. Something has been said here already about the cab pedometer with which the specimen fiacres were then being fitted up. The ingenious contrivance is now reported to have proved a complete success. The disputes of cabby and his fare are replaced by the automatic arbitration of the little mechanical referee, from whom there is no appeal. The charge is to be 75 c. for the first kilomètre, and 25 c. per kilomètre for any further distance. When shall we see the cab-pedometer in London?

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By-the-bye, does every one know the rough-and-ready way of calculating any cab-fare? Going at ordinary London hackney pace, the watch may be used as a very correct cab-pedometer on the basis of a penny a minute.

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Lord Rosebery has bought the original drawing of *Punch's* last cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot," in which the pilot was Bismarck, the young Emperor watching his departure over the bulwarks of the ship of State. It was, indeed, an admirable design; one of those fine conceptions finely carried out which come to remind us every now and then that in this domain at least John Tenniel's right hand has not lost its cunning, however easy the critic may find it to pick holes in the field of political caricature properly so-called.

***

Rumours—mainly devoid of foundation—continue to circulate as to the vacant bishoprics—testifying to the interest which centres round the Episcopate; but the premature publication of a cleric's name often injures his prospect of selection. An amusing circumstance occurred when the See of St. Asaph was vacant last year. When the name of Archdeacon Watkins was mentioned the *Times* wrote a leading article on the supposed appointment, a Welsh clergyman, warmly supporting another supposed candidate, wrote to the present Bishop of St. Asaph, and asked him to join a protest against the Archdeacon. Mr. Edwards replied that he would do anything he could to oblige a friend, but he really must not ask him to protest against the new Bishop of St. Asaph. The fact was that Mr. Edwards had accepted that See some weeks before, though the secret had been well kept, and the fact was not known.

***

The Australian cricketers must look to their laurels when visiting our shores this season, for we are promised a strong rival attraction, likely to draw large fields and heavy gate money. Two elevens of ladies—the "Blues" and "Reds"—have been training in Surrey since last September, under the able tuition of Maurice Read and George Hearne, and have proved such apt pupils that they are said to be almost up to county form. The ladies intend to make a long provincial tour, and expect to appear at six matches in London. It is understood that the fair cricketers will only play against representatives of their own sex.

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In the deliberation over the wrongs of the Customs officials, which was almost the last care of Parliament before breaking up for the holidays, the fear was expressed that the dissatisfaction of the men is showing itself in a scamping of their work. They are not paid properly, it was suggested, so they don't examine baggage thoroughly. "I assure you," writes a passenger recently landed at the port in question, "there need be no uneasiness on this score, at any rate, at Plymouth."

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"First, they keep you waiting," proceeds this aggrieved gentleman, "almost for hours, and only let you into the examination-room in small batches. Arrived there, you are asked the usual question as to whether you have anything liable to duty. But do not suppose that you are going to be passed. Every one is asked, just so as to catch him out for a penalty if they do find anything; but also every one is searched. Box, bag, rug—every little thing which you have done up so neatly on board is conscientiously torn open, rummaged in, and disorganized. 'Venality!'—I assure you, you might as well try to bribe a Cabinet Minister. Nowhere else in the world is the wretched man who never smoked in his life and has not a contraband thing in his possession, but who does like to save time and trouble, so utterly at a loss. Every soul is treated as a potential dynamiter. By all means raise the screw of these redoubtable men—I believe if something is not done to soften their inflexible rigour they will insist on stripping one next!"

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The reason why the reception yesterday afternoon to Sir Charles and Lady Hallé at Messrs. Broadwood's was not quite the success it might have been was the popularity of the firm. Thousands of friends and customers had been invited, no doubt on the same principle on which the society lady whose reception rooms hold two hundred people invites five hundred, and trusts to chance that half of them will be prevented from coming. But Messrs. Broadwood underrated their popularity; and the invited, instead of mostly staying away, came in their thousands. The comparatively small number who were happy enough to be in the reception room while Sir Charles Hallé played were rewarded for their struggle through the crowd, and those who were not so lucky had the compensation of having, as a portly lady expressed it to her young charge as she left the house, "at all events seen a great and fashionable London crowd."

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Two specimens of Gordon's "Forbidden Fruit," the curious double cocoanut of the Seychelles, were brought to the *Pall Mall Gazette* office a few days ago by Mr. J. Troubridge Critchell, who had just received the nuts from the Mauritius. The fruit of the Coco-de-mer has a peculiar interest to the many admirers of the late General Gordon, who firmly held to the idea that the Seychelles were the Garden of Eden, and that this unique vegetable growth was the cause of the world's depravity, against which Gordon fought so bravely. The nut weighs twenty pounds, and measures twenty-five inches across. The palm on which it grows (*Lodoicea Sechellarum*) is 100 feet in height, and is only to be found on this tiny group of islands. Hundreds of years before the Seychelles were discovered, these nuts were washed up on the Maldive Islands, and the wiseacres of those days told the people that this sea-borne fruit had grown on a submarine tree, and that it had a mysterious power of counteracting poisons. Hence the name—Coco-de-mer. It is probable that Gordon met with allusions to this wonderful nut in Arabic MSS., and afterwards visiting the Seychelles, was struck by the beautiful and isolated group of islands and their double cocoa-nut.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

CHURCH v. CHAPEL IN LONDON.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

A remarkable admission was made by Mr. Evan Spicer at the conversazione of the Liberation Society on Tuesday night. He said that London only contributes £100 a year to the funds of the society. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "as a resident in London of many years' standing, and one who has seen a good deal of the inner working of the various religious bodies," comments upon this statement as follows:—"I should unhesitatingly say that the Church holds the field, and that Nonconformity is weaker here than in any other part of England. Mr. Gladstone, a lifelong and almost exact observer of religious phenomena, holds, I know, the same opinion. Of course I am well aware that in the immediate neighbourhood of a chapel served by some eminent preacher Nonconformity asserts a commanding influence. Mr. Spurgeon is paramount in the neighbourhood of the Tabernacle, and Dr. Parker at the City Temple is a force to be reckoned with. But orators like Mr. Spurgeon, rhetoricians like Dr. Parker, do not grow on every bush. Much of the attractiveness of the Church consists, of course, in the architecture and decoration of the fabrics, the grace and order of the ritual, the high level of the music, and the often effective preaching. But this does not account for all. A striking change has passed over the spirit of the London clergy. Speaking generally, they are no longer content to rely on their official dignity or established position, but they fling themselves into every form of evangelistic and pastoral work with an ardour and self-sacrifice which rival the most memorable achievements of Nonconformist zeal. It is this habit of going out into the highways and byways, of renouncing ease and comfort and dignity, of carrying the Church's message into the chosen haunts of vice and poverty, which has so endeared the younger generation of London clergy to their people, and has proportionately damped the public zeal for Disestablishment. It is worthy of remark that in London, where the Church relies almost exclusively upon these voluntary agencies and improving efforts, she is strongest, and in the country parishes, where the squirearchy and the hierarchy are linked together and the Church too often uses the secular arms of bribery and intimidation she is, as she deserves to be, weakest. At the general election of 1885 the Tory candidate for an agricultural division that I know well was warned from headquarters that if he wished to win the labourers' votes he must decline to have the parish clergy on his platforms."

KING HUMBERT AND MR. STANLEY.

When Mr. Stanley lands at Brindisi on the 10th inst. he will be received by a deputation of the Royal Geographical Society of Italy, who will be the bearers of a message of welcome from King Humbert. His progress through the Italian kingdom, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, will be more or less a triumph, as a number of learned societies are preparing addresses and receptions in his honour. An effort will be made to induce him to stay for a few days at Turin as the guest of the Geographical Society.

PRESIDENT CARNOT IN CORSICA.

One of the features of President Carnot's visit to Corsica was that the President should, during his stay at Ajaccio, visit the house which was the birthplace of the First Napoleon. The President seemed averse to do so, but the Prefect is said to have convinced him that only a purely historical interest attached to the building, and that it would be expedient from a political standpoint that the President should not ignore it. The fact that the grandson of the great Carnot, who was Napoleon's last Minister of War, should, as Chief of the State, visit the cradle of the Napoleonic dynasty, is eminently suggestive. Napoleon, at St. Helena, prophesied that before a century was over Europe would be Cossack or Republican. France, where "his glory arose and overspread the nations of the earth," is undoubtedly Republican, and is certainly Russian if not Cossack, at heart, says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND "RED CLOTH."

Alluding to the Prince of Wales' desire to be treated now and then like an ordinary person, the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* writes:—"No red cloth" is his favourite expression. When he was going to look at some pictures one day under strict rules of privacy, he grew very angry when he discovered that there was a crowd around the door. "What does this mean?" he exclaimed. "I told you there was to be no 'red cloth.'" "There isn't any," replied the showman of the moment, "but we had to tell the people that they could not come in to see the pictures because the Prince of Wales was coming; and then they stayed to see your Royal Highness pass in." The Prince goodnaturedly accepted the excuse, but he was careful to explain that when he said "no red cloth" he meant "no crowd."

MRS. CRAWFORD ON LADIES AS PARLIAMENTARY REPORTERS.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the famous Paris correspondent, of the *Daily News*, writes to the editor of the *Women's Penny Paper*:—You ask what I think of the exclusion of women from the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons. It is unfair and stupid. The best reporter at the Versailles Assembly was the late Mdme. Rouvier. She condensed the speeches as she heard them on short slips of paper and in longhand. Her reports were for a very great journal, the *Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels. She posted them at the Paris end of the railway by which she returned from Versailles, and there was no occasion for revising proofs, her hastily done "copy" was so perfect. A short time ago my right hand felt tired. I mentioned this fact to Mr. Stone, the editor of the *Chicago Daily News*. He said, "I suffered in the same way and got a shorthand amanuensis. Do the same, but employ a young lady." I asked why? "Her hand," he said, "is lighter and runs quicker, and young ladies don't annoy one with tobacco smoke and the smell of whisky on their breath. They are also the most attentive workers." As shorthand is not taught to young ladies here I could not follow this advice. I asked Mr. Stone if he paid his young lady stenographers and type-writers as high wages as his gentleman assistants of the same class. "Mercy on me!" he replied, "the same thing. Good work always finds its own level in the market. Editors in their hurry are not disposed to lose time by haggling about wages, and having for the sake of mean savings an inefficient staff." It may comfort those pressmen who fancy that feminine competition will lower wages to hear the above. My experience is that women who really work, keep their eyes open, and are never above their business can command the market just as well as men. This is why I think the exclusion stupid. I never have allowed and never can allow that women and men have conflicting interests. Mothers and aunts have sons and nephews, and love them just as dearly as they do their daughters and nieces. Fathers and uncles stand in relative positions to girls. Could there be anything more sad than the unnatural lives middle-class bachelors have so often had to lead because women were, owing to their nonsensical education, so helpless and required so much in the way of opulent home conditions? I have often thought it tragical to see middle-class Englishmen old before they were out of middle age, through the deep business anxieties involved in keeping up a number of womenkind in, for them, irksome indolence. Women have an interest in the true prosperity of men, and *vice versâ*. The sooner both come to see this the better for all. Perhaps it might be well to construct another reporters' gallery, in which a preference would be given to *bonâ fide* lady reporters.

AN AUTOMATIC RECORDER FOR CABS.

Yesterday the Paris Municipal Council adopted a scheme for the regulation of *voitures de place* by means of a mechanical recorder. From April 1 next every hackney carriage will have to be provided with one of these machines, which will indicate to the passenger as he proceeds the exact number of kilomètres travelled, as well as notifying the Paris time and the fare due for the journey. Cabs will be supposed to go at five miles an hour, and delays will be charged for automatically at this rate.

THE "BAD BOY" MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE.

The election of Mr. George W. Peck, the humorist (author of the "Bad Boy"), as Mayor of Milwaukee (says Dalziel) is a triumph of the foreign over the native element. Milwaukee is largely populated by Germans, and in many of their schools the English language was not even taught. By his election the efforts to put into force the law recently enacted, that English shall be taught in all scholastic establishments, will probably be defeated.

CANADIAN SHIPOWNERS AND THE LOAD-LINE.

The shipowners of the Canadian maritime provinces are petitioning the Government to remonstrate with the Imperial authorities against any application of the new load-line law to Canadian shipping.—*Dalziel.*

M. Saint-Saëns, the missing operatic composer, is not in Venice.—*Dalziel.*

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held a meeting yesterday, when an important discussion took place upon the subject of importing diseased cattle from the United States. It was unanimously agreed to enter an emphatic protest against any present relaxation of the existing regulations.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

SCIENCE AND CREATION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE STOKES.

Mr. C. Elflein, a working-man lecturer, received some time ago a long letter from Sir George Gabriel Stokes, M.P., President of the Royal Society. Mr. Elflein informs the *Daily Chronicle* that Mr. Gladstone will refer to it in his forthcoming article on "Creation." Sir George Stokes says, in the course of the letter:—

Admitting that a more or less figurative interpretation of the six days of creation is freely admissible on purely theological grounds, we have to inquire whether the general character of what we there read accords with what we learn from scientific investigation. Now, if we take the account in its broad outlines, there is in many instances a very remarkable accordance.

First, there is the assertion of creation itself: if we regard only the experience of a man during his whole life, or even if we take in all historic time, we have an apparently endless succession of day and night, summer and winter, and we might be tempted to say, this state of things may go on for ever, and in the same way it may have existed as it is from a past eternity. But science tells us this will not do. The maintenance of the life of living things is dependent on radiation from the sun. Animals are dependent for their supply of food on plants; for even as regards carnivorous creatures the animals they prey upon themselves feed on plants. Now, plants cannot get on permanently without light, which is as necessary to them as food to animals. But whence the energy continually poured forth from the sun in the shape of radiation? The only answer that science can give is that it is stored up in the sun; as regards the supply, we are living on capital; and, vast as may be the sum in the bank, it cannot last for ever. And just as it cannot last for ever, so it cannot have been going on from a past eternity. We require therefore some power of which science can give no account to start the thing in the first instance.

Secondly, geology shows that there has been a gradual, or sometimes apparently more or less abrupt change in the surface of our earth, and that state has, on the whole, been one of progress, and this is in full accordance with the description in Genesis.

Thirdly, geology shows that as regards animals and vegetables new races appeared from time to time which cannot be traced by continuous descent from what preceded them. Darwin's famous theory of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest is only a philosophical speculation, incapable of proof as accounting for the wide differences that we find between many of the animals of one age and the animals of a preceding age. Principal Dawson's book, entitled "The Chain of Life in Geological Time," states as the outcome of geological research with reference to fossil remains that there appear to have been in past ages from time to time bursts of a variety of new forms of life. Some of the species were very persistent; some died out in process of time, and are not found in later formations. Apart from any preconceived theory, whether scientific or theological, the existing records of the past are not, apparently, such as favour the idea of a continuous transmutation of species, but rather that of the coming into being, in some way or other, of new groups of species from time to time, having merely so much of a general similarity of structure with those before, a similarity often so far from apparent as to require a good deal of knowledge to trace it out—having so much, I say, of a general similarity as to indicate a common general plan. Now, as the scientific evidence is decidedly against the production of the living from the non-living in the first instance, we are obliged for this to assume the existence of something beyond what we can trace by our scientific methods. Is it not more reasonable to assume that this cause, whatever it was, brought about the bursts of new species that I mentioned than that they were derived in a purely hypothetical manner by the operation of causes such as those amenable to our scientific modes of treatment? Now, if we accept the first chapter of Genesis as an account, in very general terms, of the method of creation, we notice that it is not described as done once for all, nor yet again by a continuous process of development, but rather from time to time, the plants and animals so formed being endowed with the power of reproducing their own kind.

Fourthly, in the order of production of living things, whether plants or animals, there are some remarkable accordances with what we learn from geology. The earliest strata that show living remains exhibit remains of marine creatures, land animals coming later. So we read first "the waters brought forth abundantly," and only later do we read of beasts, and before the beasts come the plants, land plants which are necessary for their sustenance.

Fifthly, in placing man the last of all, the record fully accords with what we learn from geology, which places man in the latest group; and, though it may be we have no evidence giving the relative order of appearance of man and certain beasts contemporaneous with him, yet we have no evidence whatsoever of any new form having come into existence subsequently to man.

GIFT OF AMERICAN BISHOPS TO LAMBETH PALACE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Bishop of New York acknowledging the receipt of an altar cross—"the precious gift of the American Bishops to the chapel of this house, which is already so adorned by their brotherliness. I placed the memorial of our Lord's Passion upon His Holy Table, and I did it with humble prayer for the family of God, all estates of men in His Holy Church, but especially for our Churches, between whom this cross 'given and received' is a new 'token and pledge' of love. You will, I know, offer the same prayers when you receive this. The cross itself is very beautiful. In dimensions and manner it suits itself exactly to the beautiful and modest lines of the ancient candelabra which now flank it on either side. Nothing could more harmonize and centre sight and thought than our religious and thorough artist, Pearson, has made this to do. It is a comfort to have it drawn by a sympathetic artist, and Barkentin and Krall's workmanship is excellent. Lastly, the quiet inscription is like a firm grasp of hand at parting. Yet there is a history in each of the three lines. I know you will tell the Bishops what a feeling is given me every time I pass it. When the chapel rose first, not a Christian soul dreamed of the dominion which they have won, and are yet winning, to Christ and His Church"

NEW BOOKS BY M. ZOLA.

Far from throwing off his heavy literary harness, M. Zola seems to be more eager for the fray than ever. He now intends to crown the "Rougon-Macquart" edifice by a final trilogy. M. Zola's "Bête humaine" will be followed by three works to be respectively entitled "Money," "War," and "Doctor Pascal." In "Argent" and "La Guerre" the realist will depict the agony of the Empire—the first dealing with the *Bourse* and its speculators, the next with the disasters of 1870. The final volume will approach the period of the Third Republic, the hero being Claude Bernard, whose scientific method M. Zola plumes himself on having followed in his novels.

THE MIDNIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

There is said to be great resentment in Melton society against the severe strictures passed by the vicar, the Rev. Gilbert Karney, M.A.—strictures which were pretty generally endorsed by the Nonconformist ministers of the town—on the recent midnight steeplechase. As a protest against these comments, it has been decided to have a similar ride at about the time of the approaching full moon—probably on Monday. The course and conditions have yet to be fixed, but, with one or two exceptions, the riders will be the same as on the last occasion.

A TRACHOMA EPIDEMIC.

A Pressburg telegram by Dalziel says:—The trachoma epidemic in the Pioneer Battalion, in garrison here, is spreading. Of 570 men only forty have escaped, so far, the fearful malady. The others are either in the hospital or at home on leave of absence. Several trachoma-stricken soldiers have become blind. The epidemic has also appeared among the members of the Artillery Corps.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON ON MISSIONARIES.

The Samoan correspondent of the *British Weekly* sends the following interesting communication:—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson left Samoa for the colonies, *en route* for England, last month. Before he left he visited the Malua Institution, Samoa, spending a few days there. He gave an earnest and powerful address to the native students on "Truthfulness and Sincerity of Life and Character the Test and Qualification of the Teacher of Men." In Apia, Mr. Stevenson gave a lecture in aid of the funds for the restoration of a native church in the township. The subject of his lecture was "Reminiscences of Travel in the Eastern Islands of the Pacific": it was a most interesting account of native life and customs among some of the lowest of the Polynesian races, as the Marquesan Islanders were acknowledged to be. Referring to the work of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Stevenson expressed himself thus:—"Our religion and our morals are perhaps only tentatively Christian, but our civilization is essentially and truly Roman. At being Christians, the Polynesians make as good a shot as we do. They have besides never enjoyed the advantages we possess of the civilizing and energizing power of the great Roman Empire. The missionaries who came to the South Seas came exercising three distinct functions. They were, first, representatives from Christ, bringing His Gospel for men; they were legates from Rome, representing those who were the inheritors of Roman civilization; and they were travellers for Birmingham. One of the most surprising things to note was the ingratitude of the trader and the merchant to the missionary. True, we might have found a position by means of money and guns, but at what a cost! We owe more to the missionaries who pacified, reassured, and partly Christianized the natives." The lecture was well received by a very large and thoroughly appreciative audience of English, German, and American subjects. At the close of the lecture, Dr. Steubel, Imperial German Consul, and Mr. Blacklock, United States Vice-Consul, proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Stevenson. As his health requires a warm climate, Mr. Stevenson intends to return to Samoa in the autumn to settle there. He has bought some three hundred acres of land on the island of Upolu, at Tanumamanono, inland of Apia.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAN THEY BE DONE CHEAPER?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It may calm the anxiety of your correspondent to know that the price of the forthcoming University Extension Manuals is not yet definitely fixed: that it is probable that the volumes will vary in price, and that the first aim throughout will be to produce good books. Having succeeded, as far as may be possible in this, the next object will be to offer those books to the public at as low a cost as is compatible with good work, both of author and printer. If "A U.E.S. Student" hopes to get new and original manuals at the price of second-hand books, I fear he may be disappointed.

I am, Sir, &c.,
50, *Albemarle-street, W.* JOHN MURRAY, Junior.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th January there is a letter signed "R." in reference to Sister Rose Gertrude's saintly mission to Molokai. The writer's object is to dispel any disquieting fears that the friends of Sister Rose Gertrude may have in regard to the danger of her becoming a victim to the terrible malady afflicting those with whom she has so nobly elected to work. That letter evidently refers to this colony. As the question as to the contagiousness of leprosy has attracted considerable attention of late, I would venture to give more particular confirmation to "R.'s" statements, which will also have the effect, I hope, of further reassuring Sister Rose Gertrude's friends. The Cocorite (Leper) Asylum in Trinidad was established in 1845. The normal population for many years past may be roughly estimated at about 200. The management of the institution was entrusted to a staff of Dominican Sisters in 1866, and it has remained in the hands of these holy people since that date. No Sister attached to the institution has ever contracted the disease of leprosy. The resident superintendent, who resigned last year, but who still lives at the asylum, has never quitted its precincts for a day since 1869; and the dispenser, who also was first appointed to the asylum twenty-one years ago, has only been absent from it for eight days during that period. Other Sisters have been attached to the asylum as follows:—2 for 15 years, 2 for 13, 1 for 12, 1 for 10, 1 for 9, 1 for 8, and 2 for 6 years.—Faithfully yours,

H. E. W. GRANT,
Government House, Trinidad, Private Secretary to Governor of Trinidad.
March 15.

"CHURCH AND CHAPEL IN THE EAST-END."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me a few lines in reference to a paragraph occurring in an article on the churches and chapels of East London in to-day's issue of your paper. I ask this as it is likely to be greatly misunderstood and give pain to fellow-workers I respect. I am reported as saying that the Dissenters do little or nothing in the way of providing amusements for the people, "with the exception of Dr. Barnardo's and Mr. Charrington's, which were practically music-halls in the week, conducted on what the owners thought good principles." The introduction of Dr. Barnardo's name in this matter is an entire mistake on the part of your commissioner. So far as I know, music is not made a speciality at the Edinburgh Castle. Certainly no such reference was made by me to the work at "the Castle" either direct or indirect. What I do remember saying in our hurried conversation—and it was in answer to a question put to me—was "that without a doubt the Castle did reach the immediate poor of the locality." The reference to the Assembly Hall has some foundation, and I can easily see how my statement has assumed the shape given it in the above quotation. In answer to several questions, I said that the Assembly Hall was the finest hall in the neighbourhood, and that it had become quite the headquarters of the religious musical world of East London. This is a simple fact, as the bills now out for "the Easter Festival" fully demonstrate. The best oratorios are performed in very first-class style.

I fear that what I am reported to have said will be taken as a sneering description of the ordinary work carried on. This I should greatly regret, and therefore hasten to correct the error. Only recently I had the pleasure of preaching in the building, in connection with Mr. Charrington's work, which I certainly should never have done had I thought of the place as "practically a music-hall" in the ordinary acceptation of the term. I am the more anxious there should be no misunderstanding on this point, as some little time since there was a difference between Mr. Charrington and myself. That, however, had to do with oratorios being performed on Sunday. We met together, prayed together, and agreed together. The Sunday performance was abandoned, the temporary breach was healed, and there is loving mutual regard between us. To most of us "music-hall" carries an unsavoury association, and I am quite sure your commissioner never intended to put any such insinuation in my mouth. He is all too fair a writer.—Yours faithfully,

22, *Bow-road, E., April* 1. ARCHIBALD G. BROWN.

THE PRESS AND THE GLADSTONE DINNER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Seeing that the London branch of the Institute of Journalists approved of the course taken by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News* in this matter, it occurs to me that this body can only have done so because it was imperfectly informed of the facts of the case. As those primarily responsible for the arrangements do not do so, perhaps you will allow me briefly to state what these facts were. Mr. Gladstone agreed to attend a private gathering of the members and candidates for London, that several of the latter who had never had the pleasure of meeting him might be introduced to him. The meeting was strictly limited to these London representatives. Members of Parliament, members of the County Council and the club, and others, were refused invitations, as it was felt that if the limit was once crossed no line could be drawn. After this private reunion, at 10 P.M., Mr. Gladstone agreed to speak on topics of general public interest. Of this the press were informed, and an intimation was also conveyed that what poor entertainment the club could afford would be provided them before their arduous labours commenced. That is the story simply. Where does the grievance of the press come in? May there be no private meeting between Mr. Gladstone and the London representatives? Or was 10 P.M. too late an hour for the public address? Only the representative of the *Daily News* raised any serious difficulty. He placed his protest on the ground that he was the only London Liberal morning paper. But surely no exceptions could be made, and if all the representatives had been admitted, they would have outnumbered the rest of the gathering and altered the whole intention of the function. Many good friends of the *Daily News* regret its action. If any protest were necessary, surely it might have taken some form different from that of boycotting Mr. Gladstone's speech, and driving its faithful readers to the dreadful *Times* for a most excellent report. You say that Mr. Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, strongly endorsed the resolution of the journalists. I may reply that Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., was responsible (with others) for the arrangements; and at the dinner, as he sat next to me, I know that he strongly condemned the course adopted in the interests of the *Daily News*. I too think it was undignified, and unworthy of the prestige of British journalism, which I would be the last to slight.—Yours, &c.,

204, *Rue de Rivoli, Paris, April* 2, 1890. THOS. LOUGH.

[Mr. Edward Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is not the Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., who rubbed shoulders with Mr. Lough. As for ourselves we do not profess to give verbatim reports of speeches; when invited to political dinners we give descriptive reports. As on this occasion our reporter was only invited to "come in after dinner" he naturally declined. Strange as it may seem to Mr. Lough, the offer of a National Liberal Club dinner, even though it were to be served *à part*, did not induce him to report a scene at which he was not invited to be present. We were naturally drawn to support our reporter's action by our loyalty to the *Daily News*, and by our admiration for a declaration of independence on the part of that journal.—Ed. *P. M. G.*]

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UP FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE JUDGES' ARREARS OF WORK.

All the divisions of the High Court of Justice ceased work yesterday afternoon. True, there has not been much activity in any of them for several weeks past—except in the Chancery Division, which nearly always keeps abreast of its work—and the complaints of litigants at the "law's delays" have been both loud and bitter. The block of business in the Queen's Bench Courts, caused for the most part by the illness of judges, has been unprecedented, and not half the work which might reasonably be expected from that division has been performed. On the whole, it cannot be said that the judicial bench is above the enter upon a "strike."

At the commencement of the year no less than seventy Middlesex special jury actions were set down for hearing during the Hilary term. Of these very few have come before the court; and, deducting those which it was never expected to reach, it is safe to say that some thirty or forty cases have been adjourned to the next sittings, which under normal circumstances would have been disposed of long ago. Middlesex common jury actions stand on a similar footing; eighty or so being adjourned to a more convenient season. The absence of judges through illness or on account of being on circuit has had a similar effect upon actions without juries, which are likewise greatly in arrear.

The courts resume work on Tuesday, the 15th April, when the Easter sittings begin. Mr. Justice Denman will act as vacation judge, and will attend at Chambers for the hearing of urgent applications on Thursday, the 3rd, Thursday, the 10th, and Monday, the 14th. Applications of a particularly urgent character may be made to his lordship at his private residence, 8, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. Several important cases will come on for hearing during the Easter sittings; among them being Mr. George Augustus Sala's action for libel against Mr. Harry Furniss, and a breach of promise action of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Chancery Division of the High Courts of Justice yesterday, announced that he was afraid that he should have to continue taking Mr. Justice Kay's business for a few weeks after the vacation, as he was informed that his lordship would be unable to return to his work for some time after the holidays.

BRUSSELS AS A SEAPORT.

With respect to a Dalziel telegram, which we printed yesterday, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited Mr. Percival Fowler in the afternoon, was informed by him that the construction of a large seaport, with three basins, near Brussels has not yet been definitely decided upon. Should, however, the scheme be carried out, a London syndicate at the head of which is Lord Sufficld, will entrust the work to Sir John Fowler's son; and, if expectations be turned into realities, the canal from the Scheldt to Brussels would be deepened sufficiently to allow vessels of 3,000 tons burden reaching Brussels.

KING MILAN RETURNING TO BELGRADE.

King Milan is expected to arrive in Belgrade in the course of the next week. The Belgrade common council yesterday voted a communal loan of 10,000,000 f. for the paving, lighting, and water supply of Belgrade.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE UNITED STATES.

The German Emperor, so as to show his regard for the United States and his esteem for American institutions, says a Berlin telegram to Dalziel, has ordered Royal honours to be paid to the visiting American riflemen. When the "stars and stripes" standard passes through the Brandenburg gate, in the procession through the Berlin streets, a salute of 101 guns is to be fired opposite the Palace, and two regiments of the Guard are to form an escort of honour to the flag.

THE DEADLOCK IN DENMARK.

A Central News telegram from Copenhagen says the close of the parliamentary session is marked by antagonism between the Folkething and Landsthing, the former protesting against the passing by the latter of the Budget—including extraordinary expenses for fortifications—without discussion. This action is declared to be without precedent. A provisional financial bill has been sanctioned by Royal decree. The tension in political affairs is increasing.

JAPANESE NOBLES BECOME GERMANS.

A curious ceremony has occurred at Eilsdorf (says a Dalziel telegram from Berlin). Two Japanese young men of noble birth were baptized, and renounced their names, titles, and nationality. Count Arime, of Yeddo, now becomes plain Herr Curt, and will study at the military school with a view of becoming a Prussian officer. Viscount Kobayakawa, of Tokio, will be known in future as Herr Bruno, and intends to study for the German bar. The cause assigned for this remarkable act on the part of the Japanese noblemen, who are warm personal friends, is that they have fallen in love with two sisters, daughters of a good old Brandenburg family. The young ladies declined to accept the addresses of the young men unless they consented to become Christians and naturalized Germans.

THE FREEDOM OF NEWCASTLE FOR MR STANLEY.

The Newcastle corporation has unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. H. M. Stanley and to entertain him at a public banquet. Mr. Stanley is expected in Newcastle next month, under a long-standing promise to the Tyneside Geographical Society.

FOUR MEN'S "CONFESSIONS" DISBELIEVED.

An extraordinary charge of night poaching, with a violent assault on a policeman, was concluded at the Derbyshire assizes yesterday before Justice Hawkins. Four men, named Aifred Tunnicliffe, John Dytche, Henry Dytche, and Frederick Burton, were charged with the offence, which it was alleged took place at Bentley Carr, near Ashbourne, last December. The singular part of the case was that four men are at present undergoing five years' penal servitude for the offence, and that the present prosecution, which was undertaken by the Treasury, was the result of the present prisoners openly boasting that the convicts were innocent, and that they themselves were guilty. The effect was that the alleged confessions were nothing more than mere braggadocio and had no serious significance. The trial concluded to-day, having lasted since Monday morning. The judge having summed up at great length, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

THE CARDIFF DOCKS FIRE.—CHARGE OF ARSON.

At Cardiff yesterday Christopher Theodore Lubke, clerk, was charged with incendiarism. The chief constable stated that on examining the premises of Messrs. Smith and Co., ship chandlers, at Cardiff Dock, where the fire occurred the floor and stairs were found saturated with oil and shavings and matches loose in boxes strewn about suspiciously. The prisoner being suspected, he was arrested. The stipendiary remanded him, so that further inquiries might be made.

Dom Pedro, the late Emperor of Brazil, has refused to receive the advances of money granted to him in accordance with the decree of the provisional Government of the 5th ult. as the proceeds of the forced sale of his property in Brazil ordered by a previous decree.—*Reuter*.

The *Isle of Man Times* understands that the Bishop of Sodor and Man, with a view to the thorough re-establishment of his health, intends to leave the island on the 12th June for an American tour, crossing the United States to Vancouver's Island. He will be about six weeks absent from his see.

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A CHEAP EXCURSION, Easter Monday, from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington (Addison-road) 8.40 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction and West Croydon, to Havant, Southsea, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight. Returning same day.

Return Fares between London and Portsmouth Town, Southsea and Havant. Day Excursions Good Friday and Easter Sunday, 4s. Day Excursion Easter Monday and Saturday to Tuesday, Fifth, 5s.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS also issued between Portsmouth, Havant, Chichester, and Brighton, on Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, AND EASTBOURNE.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER SUNDAY, from London Bridge 8.0 A.M., calling at New-cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon; and from Victoria 8 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction; returning same day. Fare there and back, 5s.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION to Hastings and St. Leonards on Easter Monday from London Bridge 7.40 A.M., calling at New Cross and East Croydon; from Victoria 7.40 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 5s.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION to Eastbourne on Easter Monday from London Bridge 8.0 A.M., and Victoria 7.50 A.M. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 5s.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS also issued between Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, and Brighton.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS on Good Friday and Easter Sunday by the new direct route from London Bridge 8.35 A.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon; from Victoria 8.50 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 3s.

BRIGHTON AND WORTHING.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS on Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Tuesday, from London Bridge 8.50 A.M., calling at New Cross; from Victoria 8.40 A.M., and from Kensington (Addison-road) 8.40 A.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Norwood Junction, and East and Lewisham-road stations. Fare there and back, 5s.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS, Easter Monday, by frequent Special Trains, leaving London Bridge from 7.0 to 8.30 A.M., Victoria 7.0 to 8.50 A.M., and from Kensington (Addition-road) 8.15 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction, Crystal Palace, Norwood Junction, and Croydon. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 4s.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION on Easter Monday from Whitechapel 8.20 A.M., calling at Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Deptford-road. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 4s.

A SPECIAL EXCURSION on Easter Monday from Whitechapel 8.20 A.M., calling at Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Deptford-road. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 4s.

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY to TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS SATURDAY, April 5, from VICTORIA 2.0 P.M., calling at Clapham Junction; from Kensington (Addison Road), 1.50 P.M., calling at West Brompton and Chelsea; from London Bridge 2.15 P.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon.

Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by the 6.45 P.M. Train from West Brighton and 7.10 P.M. Train from Brighton (Central Station). Return fare 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS on Good Friday from all parts of the Line to the Crystal Palace and London.

FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), West Brompton, and Chelsea.

TRAINS SUSPENDED.—On Thursday, April 3rd, Good Friday, Saturday, April 5th, and Easter Monday, several of the Main Line, Local Line, Branch Lines, and Suburban Line Trains will not be run, and some of them will be altered in working. For particulars see Bills.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—

The Company's General West End Booking Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.

Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate-circus and Eustonroad.

Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.

Jakins' Office, "Red Cow," Drayton-road, and 99, Leadenhall-street.

Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of Passengers.

These two Offices will remain open until 10 P.M. on April 2nd, 3rd, and 5th.

For full particulars of times, fares, &c., see handbills and special programme, to be had at all Booking Offices, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.

(By order.)

A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—GREAT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships leave LONDON at or under, PLYMOUTH one later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and NEWCASTLE, with Her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons. H.P.	
OROYA	6,057 .. 7,000 ...	April 11
PERA	6,077 .. 7,000 ...	April 25
LIGURIA	4,648 .. 4,200 ...	May 9
ORIZABA	4,809 .. 4,200 ...	May 23
OROTAVA	5,252 .. 7,000 ...	June 6
AUSTRAL	5,524 .. 7,000 ...	June 20

Loading Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70.

Managers, E. Green and Co., 2, Crutchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm in the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 65, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, *vid* Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer. Captain. Tons. Sailing.
AUSTRALASIAN (Iron) ..... Duncan ..... 3,150 ... May 19
DAMASCUS ..... Douglas .. 3,709 .. June 24

The above favourite full-powered steamers will be despatched from Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares, from 40 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMSON & CO., 63, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

COOK'S TOUR to ITALIAN LAKES and PARIS.—Personally Conducted. Visiting Paris, Turin, Milan, Lakes Como, Lugano, and Maggiore, St. Gothard Railway, Lucerne, Interlaken, Basle, &c. Leaving London April 21. Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 85, Piccadilly; 98, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

TREMENDOUS INFLUX OF DOGS AT THE HOME.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOGS were brought to the Home for lost dogs during the last year (1889), and they consumed 50,000 lbs. of unsold horses daily. All dogs must be kept six days for identification by owners. Valuable and useful dogs are kept longer, and where suitable homes are guaranteed, can be purchased at nominal prices.

FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED for daily supply of food and shelter for nearly One Thousand dogs.

The Committee earnestly appeal for prompt help. Remittances may be sent to C. S. MEADOS, Esq., J.P., Treasurer and Chairman; or to MARTHA COLAM, Secretary.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea Park-road, S.W.

POLYTECHNIC INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS.—Professional, Technical, Commercial, Civil Service, and Preparatory Sections.

Fees 10s. 2 and 2½ guineas per term.

Head Master, V. DELISLE SMITH, B.A. (Lond.).

NEW TERM commences for Boys April 10th; for Girls and Kindergarten April 14th.

Full particulars of the SECRETARY, 235, Regent-street, W.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

Estd. 1835.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.

See New Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST with PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

THROAT AND COUGH.

SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and effecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. SOAP
Sold Everywhere.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, nice—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-training, and training by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THIS DAY (Thursday), April 3,

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

CONTAINS :

PORTRAITS OF
SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLÉ.

SHAVED AND SHAMPOOED BY A LADY BARBER. (Illustrated.)

A DAY WITH THE LONDON BARMAIDS. (Illustrated.)

SENDING-IN DAY AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY. (Illustrated).

MR. RUSKIN AT HOME. (Illustrated.)

THE VAGRANT'S DOG. By J. YATES CARRINGTON.

A VISIT TO MRS. JOPLING'S ART SCHOOL. (Illustrated.)

AMONG THE HAARLEM HYACINTHS.

CONCERNING A BAG OF WHELKS: A Story. With Sketches by Mr. HUGH THOMSON.

MRS. KENDAL ON GOOD DRESSING.

THE NEW BATTLE OF BALLARAT. By Our Special Correspondent in South Africa.

AN EAST-END UNIVERSITY. (Illustrated.)

PRIVATE VIEWS IN THE ARTISTS' STUDIOS. (With Portraits.)

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

OFFICES : 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ALKARAM.

RAYDWAYER, *October* 22, 1885.—DEAR SIR,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important recital engagement I had booked, but was advised to try some Alkaram, which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, VICTOR ROMANI.

THE MORFA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the Mayor and local committee at Swansea, has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous accident at the Morfa Colliery in Glamorganshire. Of the 27 men killed no fewer than 60 leave widows, with close upon 200 orphans and a considerable number of dependent relatives. To provide the modest allowance of 5s. weekly to the widows and 2s. 6d. to the children until they reach the age of fourteen will require about £20,000. The deceased men were all members of the Miners' Permanent Provident Fund, but the awful succession of great colliery accidents makes it imperative that this young institution should be assisted from outside sources. In these circumstances the Lord Mayor earnestly appeals to the benevolent public for help in raising an adequate fund for the relief of the widows and orphans rendered destitute by this terrible calamity.

THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A. O. A.	£500	0 0
A Lady	50	0 0
Geo. Livesey, Esq.	20	0 0
Lady Pearce ..	20	0 0
W. O. Foster, Esq.	20	0 0
The Misses Bruce	12	0 0
L.	10	10 0
Major Jones ..	10	0 0
Mr. Fairbairn	10	0 0
"In His Name"	10	0 0
Collected from a few Members and Visitors of the Traders' Society	8	2 0
Robert Gibbons, Esq.	5	5 0
Mrs. Louisa Sturges Evans	5	5 0
The Trustees of Society (Established 1739)	5	5 0
Rawson, Esq.	5	5 0
Messrs. Stock, Young, & Co.	5	5 0
S. F.	5	0 0
Robert Forster, Esq.	5	0 0
Sir T. W. Waller, Bart.	5	0 0
Christopher Oakley, Esq.	5	0 0
J. T. Barlow, Esq.	5	0 0
Lady Frazer ..	5	0 0
Dalrymple ..	5	0 0
D. E.	5	0 0
Dr. J. Sherwood Stocker	5	0 0
Sir Savile Lumley Milner	5	0 0
Mrs. L. Cunliffe Brooks	5	0 0
Simson Lazarus, Esq.	5	0 0
Rev. W. M. Schnibben ..	5	0 0
S. Y.	5	0 0
Mrs. B. Wilkinson	3	3 0
Col. F. C. R. Trighe	3	0 0
"Bryneuem," Collected ..	2	12 8

Donations may be sent to the secretary's office, Mansion House, "The Morfa Colliery Accident Fund," or may be paid into the Bank of England, the London and South Western Bank (Fenchurch-street), or any branches of the latter bank. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of England."

HENRY A. ISAACS, Lord Mayor.

Mansion House, London, April 2nd, 1890.

Mr. SAMUEL G. SHEPPARD

AND

Dr. BARNARDO

Invite the friends of Christ's work among the Waifs of LONDON to a

A SPECIAL FESTIVAL

At ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of April.

Doubtless many happy boys and girls home for the holidays will be glad to visit their poor little brothers on this occasion, and so witness a striking of their mode of life and of the wonderful things they do. Visitors are advised to have early luncheon, so as to reach Regent Circus early by 1.15 P.M. if possible.

The Programme contains several items of peculiar interest :—

1. Military Drill, in the yard, at 1.15 P.M. precisely, by the following bands :—

2. Musical Drill, by a squad of trained lads, at 2.30.

3. Dulcimer, Mandolin, and Violin, by small boys, at 3.0.

4. Swimming Matches, in the Large Swimming Bath, at 4.30 and 5.30.

5. Music by the Highland Pipers, in full Highland costume, during the afternoon.

6. All the new and enlarged Workshops will be open to view, and the following trades can be seen in full operation :—

Bakers	Printers
Blacksmiths	Shoemakers
Brushmakers	Wheelwrights
Carpenters	Woodcarvers
Harnessmakers	And perhaps
Matmakers	Tinsmiths

7. A Great Meeting will be held in the Gymnasium at 5.30 P.M., when Dr. Barnardo and others hope to be able to interest those present by the recital of some entirely new Narratives of Rescue of boys and girls who are daily being added to the 5,400 inmates of the Homes.

8. Her Majesty's Hospital for Waif Children (recently opposite the Home) will be on view the whole afternoon until 5.30.

Refreshments will be provided at moderate rates.

Addresses to the Festival will be by TICKET ONLY, price Sixpence each, application for which should be made at once to the undersigned.

JOHN OXLEY, Secretary.

19 to 25, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

BANK OF ROUMANIA, ANONYMOUS SOCIETY, with Capital 25 millions of francs, in 50,000 Shares of 500 francs each, with 200 francs per Share paid up.

Head Office, BUCAREST; Branch Office, BRAILA AGENCY, LONDON.

Shareholders are hereby informed that the return of £2 (Frs. 50) per Share in conformity with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 9th December, 1889, will take place :—

In Bucarest : The Head Office.

In London : At the Agency of the Bank of Roumania, No. 7, Great Winchester-street Buildings.

In Paris : At the Imperial Ottoman Bank, No. 7, Rue Meyerbeer.

On and after the 5th APRIL, 1890, Saturdays excepted.

This return will be stamped off on each Share Certificate.

The numbers of the shares must be entered on forms which can be obtained on application, and the shares left for examination and stamping.

London, the 3rd April, 1890.

Bank of Roumania,

Signed) C. E. PAGE, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 2,932

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1820, 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds over £1,660,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)

LIFE.—Specially adapted to Annuity, &c.

FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.

Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Fee. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, £238,669.

ACCUMULATED FUND, £2,562,753.

No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.

Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

ANNUAL INCOME £650,000

ACCIDENTS PAID 50,000

INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £650,000.

COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.

West-End Office :—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.

Head Office :—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION. Established 1806.

ASSURANCE FUND £2,000,000

Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Reserve Fund £55,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£570 each), and interest on deposits at 4 per cent. Advances for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £3 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROGERS.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1863.

Total Subscribed Capital exceeds £1,000,000.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to

WM. B. MARTEN, Secretary.

Offices : 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, in all parts and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country. Valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

NOTICE.—Messrs. DAY and MARTIN, BLACKING MANUFACTURERS, of 97, High Holborn, have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, adjoining. Inland Revenue Certificated Attendants on London, Provincial, and Foreign Orders. Orders may be sent out by week or month. HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for Trained Male Nurses, 57, Parker-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.C.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory). Prof. GOWER, M.A., Chancellor of the University of Sienna, gives INSTRUCTION for acquiring fluency in the expression of ideas and strong delivery.—25, HYDE-PARK-GARDENS, Bayswater, W.

GOOD HOLIDAY QUARTERS.—PENSION DU LAC, GENTHOD, LAKE OF GENEVA, Switzerland. Twenty-four hours from Paris, Twenty-six from London, inclusive of quarantine. Terms 8s. per diem, inclusive of apartments and full board, with free boating, bathing, and fishing.—References permitted to E. HUSSEY, 16, Stockbridge-park, W.

AS COACHMAN or Second Groom, or Confidential Traveller.—Thoroughly experienced, fully competent. Town and Country. Married, good riding and driver, excellent references.—Address, Bridgefoot, Malmesbury, Wilts.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, April 3, 1890.